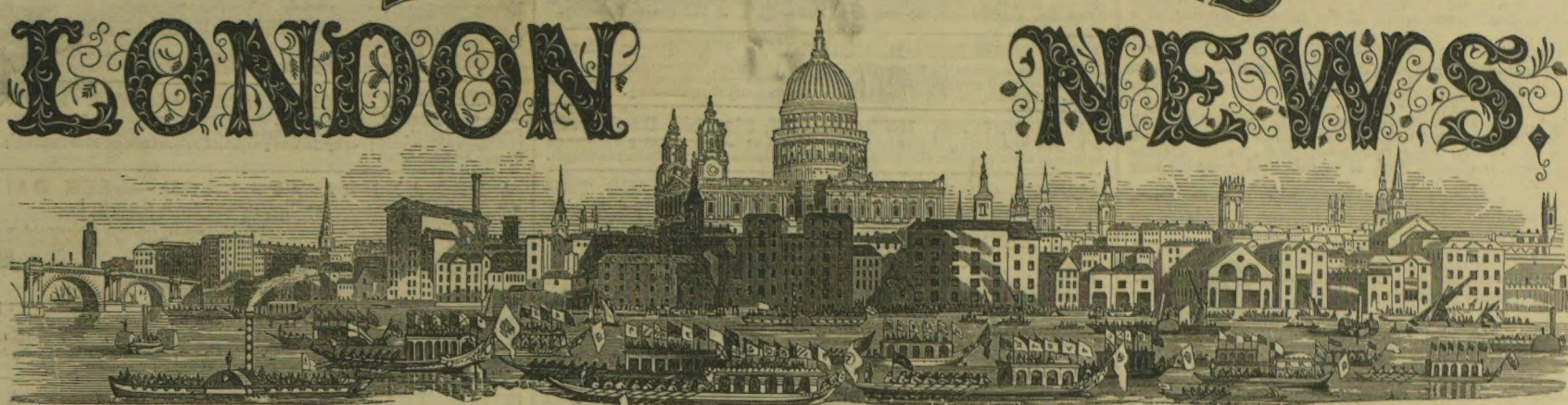


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.  
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WRECK OF THE SCHILLER: THE RETARRIER LEDGES AND BISHOP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, SCILLY ISLES.



population of the metropolis migrates into the country in tens of thousands. The Bank Holiday of this week was perhaps, the most popular ever known since the passing of Sir John Lubbock's Act, and was taken advantage of by all classes. The "Upper Ten," no doubt, paid the usual visit to their country seats or to the inland watering-places, and the still larger section of people in easy circumstances than so to speak, hang on to the skirts of the aristocracy, were in shoals to the seaside. Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne



the Isle of Wight, and the most accessible coast towns, make great preparations at this season, as well as at Easter, for the temporary exodus from London, and the heavily-laden trains towards the close of last week, as well as the meagre attendance in most places of worship in the metropolis on Sunday, told of the growing popularity of these little trips, undertaken with the view of inhaling the sea breezes and snatching a few days' rest during this the busiest period of the year. Such short breathing times are the latest device for mitigating the evil effects of our anomalous custom of toiling through the hot summer months, and taking a long holiday in the early autumn.

No such arrangement of their time is open to the millions. Their intervals of repose from the yearly round of labour are brief in duration. With them, it is true, Monday is more or less a day of easy work—sometimes of entire rest. They have no long vacation. Their really popular holidays are few. At the inclement Christmas season fireside enjoyments are by no means so attractive to the masses as to the classes above them, who possess comfortable houses and can command more varied and refined pleasures. The Act which has secured a Bank Holiday at Easter does not pretend to control the "clerk of the weather." During that interval of general relaxation it is a chance whether the sun shines, and wellnigh a certainty that the air will be bleak and chilly. But of Whitsuntide there is far more hope. At this period Nature is donning her newest attire, the exquisite freshness of spring steals upon the landscape, and bright sunshine may—though in our fickle climate there is always a lingering doubt on the point—diffuse a warm glow of radiance over the country. Luckily, this has been the pre-eminent characteristic of the Whitsunday of 1875. It was a luxury to bask in such an Italian atmosphere.

Thus it happened that Monday last was the perfection of a holiday for the masses of the population. By rail and steam-boat and pleasure-vans London poured forth its myriads of holiday-folk. Not a point of attraction, far or near, between Hampton Court and Gravesend, but had its multitudinous throng of visitors; and myriads were still left behind to crowd the various exhibitions of the metropolis, or ramble in the parks, or make a short trip to the northern or southern heights, crowned respectively by the Alexandra and the Crystal Palaces. It is only on such occasions, or when Royal personages make public progress through London, that we get a clear conception of the immensity of our population. Though the dwellers at the seaside had a formidable London invasion, and residents in suburban districts over a wide area must have received the impression that the citizens at the centre were by a common impulse streaming out to the circumference, there were yet multitudes concentrated upon Sydenham-hill and Muswell-hill equal to the population of two second-class provincial towns.

Some of the phenomena of this popular holiday are worthy of study, and were seen to advantage on Monday in the Alexandra Park. The genuine British workman in his "outings," whatever the inconvenience, loves to take his family with him. The slopes of Muswell-hill were almost like a vast gipsy encampment, only their occupants were better provisioned, and were the scene of hearty if somewhat boisterous merriment. It is hardly surprising that on such a lovely day the outdoor picnic was more alluring to the masses than the artistic treasures of the Alexandra Palace, or the remote chance of hearing a Titiens or a Sims Reeves. At such times our artisans enjoy themselves regardless of expense. Their free, if not always judicious, expenditure is a proof that they have looked forward to, and prepared for, this particular holiday; and on such occasions one gets a decided impression of the generally improved circumstances of the working classes, and that on the whole their bearing is less demonstrative than of old, though marked with unflinching good humour. Such excursions and monster assemblages, though not without many drawbacks, can hardly fail to have a softening influence on manners, and must somewhat tend to wean the people from degrading habits. Excessive drink is not the besetting vice of the multitudes who indulge in country trips on popular holidays, whatever their tendencies when at home; and in the increase of such rational means of recreation may be found one of the best antidotes to sensual indulgences. It is worthy of special notice that among the tens of thousands at the Alexandra Palace on Monday not a single case of drunkenness was reported by the police; and it is only necessary to go back a few decades to be assured that the recreations of the people have undergone a not less healthy revolution than their general social condition. In the one case as in the other we may expect a still greater stride in advance when board schools have become an established institution, and have begun to yield their legitimate results.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has offered the Thames Angling Preservation Society £25 on condition that an additional £75 be raised from the anglers and the general public.

The portrait of Signor Verdi, engraved for another page of this Number, is from one taken by the Montabone photographic establishment at Milan, under the direction of the artist, Enrico Moretti.

Speaking at a meeting, on Monday, at Colchester, Sir Charles Ducane referred to his recent experiences in Tasmania, and said that although there was neither army and navy, nor established church, in that colony, he was sensible of the importance of such institutions at home.

## THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Thursday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hertford, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B., Minister at Lisbon, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Charles Peel attended as clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had audiences of her Majesty. The Argentine Minister (Don Diego de Alvear) presented his credentials to the Queen. The Duke of Montrose had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered up the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father, which order was then conferred by the Queen upon the Marquis of Bute. The following gentlemen received the honour of knighthood: Mr. William Ventris Field, Q.C., and Mr. John Walter Huddleston, Q.C., Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. Nathaniel Lindley, Q.C.; Mr. Richard Garth, Q.C., Chief Justice of Bengal; and Mr. William H. Walton, late Senior Master of the Court of Exchequer and Queen's Remembrancer. Princess Beatrice was present with her Majesty during the ceremonies of investiture and knighting. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at the castle to luncheon from London. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph and the Dean of Windsor dined with the Queen.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, and Princesses Alix and Mary of Hesse left the castle the next day for London.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse, left the castle in the evening for Balmoral. The Royal travellers partook of breakfast at Perth on Saturday morning. Lord Kinnaird, Lord Lieutenant of the county; Sir John Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, of Methven Castle; the magistrates, sheriffs, and members of Perth town council, and many ladies were at the station to greet her Majesty. After an hour's stay the journey was continued to Ballater, where a guard of honour, consisting of a contingent of the 99th Regiment, received the Queen with a general salute, and upwards of 300 persons were present. Her Majesty drove to Balmoral Castle, arriving at a quarter past three o'clock p.m.

The Queen and the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday, which was performed by the Rev. A. Campbell.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, has driven out daily, and has visited various cottagers on the Royal estate.

The Countess of Erroll arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel Lord Charles Fitz Roy, C.B., has succeeded Colonel du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Princess Christian visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Thursday week at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz also visited their Royal Highnesses. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, and the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, drove out. The Prince dined with the Marquis of Londonderry at his residence, Holderness House, Park-lane. The Prince and Princess were afterwards present at a ball given by Lord Carington at his residence, Whitehall. Prince Louis of Battenberg left Marlborough House the next day for Darmstadt. The Princess went to Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House from Windsor Castle on a visit to the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Opéra Comique. The Prince and Princess, with their children and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, left Marlborough House, on Saturday last, for Sandringham. The Duke of Cambridge and his Excellency the Russian Ambassador arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess, with their guests, attended Divine service on Whit Sunday, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Sandringham Park; the Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Rector of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, London, and Honorary Chaplain to the Prince, officiated.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Duke of Cambridge, with their respective suites, left Sandringham on Thursday for London.

The Duke of Edinburgh opened the Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures in Leeds on Thursday week. The Duke and Duchess visited the Doré Gallery on Whit Monday, and in the evening went to the Haymarket Theatre. His Royal Highness attended the meeting at Dudley House on Wednesday, for the presentation of the testimonial to Sir Julius Benedict.

The Whitsuntide recess has been passed by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Cliveden; the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Spencer Churchill, at Blenheim Palace; the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose, at Battle Abbey; the Duke of Norfolk and the Duchess of Norfolk, and the Ladies Howard, at Arundel Castle; the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and the Ladies Seymour, at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire; the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, at Mount-Edgcumbe, Devon; the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, Herts; the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon and Earl De Grey, at Nocton Park, Lincolnshire; the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil, at Knowsley; the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, at Patshull, Worcestershire; the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, at Worsley Hall, Manchester; the Earl and Countess of Darnley and the Ladies Bligh, at Cobham Hall, Kent; the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, at Elton Hall, near Oundle; the Earl and Countess of Bradford and Lady Sybil Bridgeman, at Weston House, Salop; the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, at Kimberley Hall, Norfolk; the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, at Bessborough House, Ireland; the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at Great Malvern; the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, at Holyrood Palace; the Earl of Leicester and the Ladies Coke, at Holkham Hall, Norfolk; the Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander, at Tittenhanger, Herts; Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave, at Dudbrook, Essex; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, at Hughenden Manor; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, at Great Malvern; and the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., on an official visit of inspection to Guernsey and the other Channel Islands.

The Countess de Jarnac has left town for Thomastown Castle, Tipperary, where the venerable General Viscount de Chabot is residing.

Madame Van de Weyer and the Misses Van de Weyer arrived at New Lodge, Windsor Forest, on Saturday last, from a lengthened tour in Italy.

A marriage is arranged between Lord St. Leonards and Miss Manners-Sutton, only daughter of T. Manners-Sutton, of Kelham, Notts.

We are requested to state that the Lady Mayoress's receptions will recommence on Tuesday next, the 25th inst.

## MAY MEETINGS.

Among the meetings of religious and benevolent societies held during the past week the following are some of the chief:—

The annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held, on Thursday week, at Exeter Hall—Mr. W. M. Arthur, M.P., presiding. The receipts for the year amounted to £105,401, and the expenditure was £101,071. The number of missionaries at present in the service of the society is 156.

In the evening the forty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation took place at the London Tavern—Earl Cadogan in the chair. The evening's subscriptions amounted to upwards of £750.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., took the chair at the annual dinner the same evening in aid of the funds of the Poplar Hospital, and the subscriptions amounted to near £1200.

Yesterday week the adjourned meeting of the Congregational Union was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Papers were read and discussions ensued on the spiritual quickening of the churches, how to reach those who were not in the habit of attending any place of worship, how best to follow up impressions made in public services, the duty of pastors to young converts, and other subjects. The union will meet again in London in October next.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, the annual meeting of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society was held, last Saturday, at the United Service Institution. His Royal Highness pointed out the hardship of the position of many pensioners leaving the service, and expressed his belief that the society was of great benefit to such men. He gave £25 to the funds, and expressed deep interest in the movement.

Mr. S. Plimsoll, M.P., in seconding the adoption of the report at the annual meeting of the Sailors' Home and the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, last Saturday, referred to the well-known building near the London Docks as a testimony to the fact that the comfort, safety, and happiness of sailors were desired by a large section of the English people. He believed that, although sailors would be thankful for friendly assistance, they did not seek or desire eleemosynary help.

Under the presidency of Mr. Henry Pease, the annual meeting of the Peace Society was held in Finsbury Chapel on Tuesday. The report stated that there is nothing the peoples of Europe desire so much as peace, and that the principle of arbitration is making progress. Speeches were delivered and resolutions passed in favour of the objects of the society.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Home Teaching Society for the Blind was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms—the Bishop of Ripon in the chair. There were last year 856 blind readers on Moon's system, and 1116 blind persons under visitation by the society.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

About 375 delegates, representing different districts throughout the kingdom, attended the annual movable committee of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, which assembled at Newport on Monday morning. Grand Master Reuben Watson, in the course of his introductory address, congratulated the Unity on its present position and future prospects, both financially and numerically. The Unity now numbered about half a million members; 34,505 were initiated last year, and the net gain of capital during the year had been £229,398, raising the funded capital to £3,706,366.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Cordes, M.P., presided at the annual banquet, at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Government from the charge of apathy in the work of legislation, and promised to give a fair consideration to practical suggestions for the improvement of the Friendly Societies Bill.

About seventy delegates of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds attended the annual conference, at Bristol, on Monday. The report showed that there are more than 60,000 members in the order, and that its total assets are nearly £107,000. It was resolved on Wednesday to establish and maintain a life-boat.

The annual meeting of the movable delegation of Druids was opened, on Monday, at Darlington, and extended over several days. Grand Master Godfrey Higham, of Manchester, who presided, stated that in consequence of a secession from the order there had been a decrease of 448 in the number of members. The order at present consists of 58,882 persons.

At the annual meeting of Free Gardeners, held, on Monday, at Newcastle, it was announced that the order now numbers upwards of 140,000 members. The funds appear to be in a flourishing condition—the contributions amounting to £41,303 and the expenditure to £36,389.

At a friendly society's fête, held at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on Wednesday, Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., spoke on the relations subsisting between such societies and poor-law relief. He strongly condemned the poor laws as a premium on improvidence.

## THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

The fine weather of Monday attracted large numbers of people to every place of popular resort and amusement in and around London. More than 94,000 persons visited the Alexandra Palace at Muswell-hill, and so great was the pressure upon the carrying powers of the Great Northern Railway Company that it took as long to reach the palace by that line as it usually takes to travel eighty or a hundred miles. In the evening, after nine o'clock, the difficulty of getting home was materially increased by a block on the line, caused by an engine coming into collision with a coal-train in the Copenhagen tunnel (the second tunnel from King's-cross). All passengers to King's-cross and the City had to alight at Holloway and get home the best way they could. There were more than 40,000 people at the Crystal Palace; 34,398 at the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park; 4000 at the Tower; and 5196 at the Fine Arts Exhibition at South Kensington, where the 6d. charge for admission included the entry into the Horticultural Gardens. Many crowded excursion-trains for the seaside and elsewhere left the various railway stations early in the morning, and nearly 14,000 persons visited the Brighton Aquarium during the day. The number of persons who travelled shorter distances into the country and the suburbs by road, rail, and steam-boat was immense. The only statistics given are furnished by the South-Eastern Railway Company, who state that 38,000 persons booked at their London stations for Greenwich, and 10,000 third-class passengers booked for Gravesend at London Bridge alone.

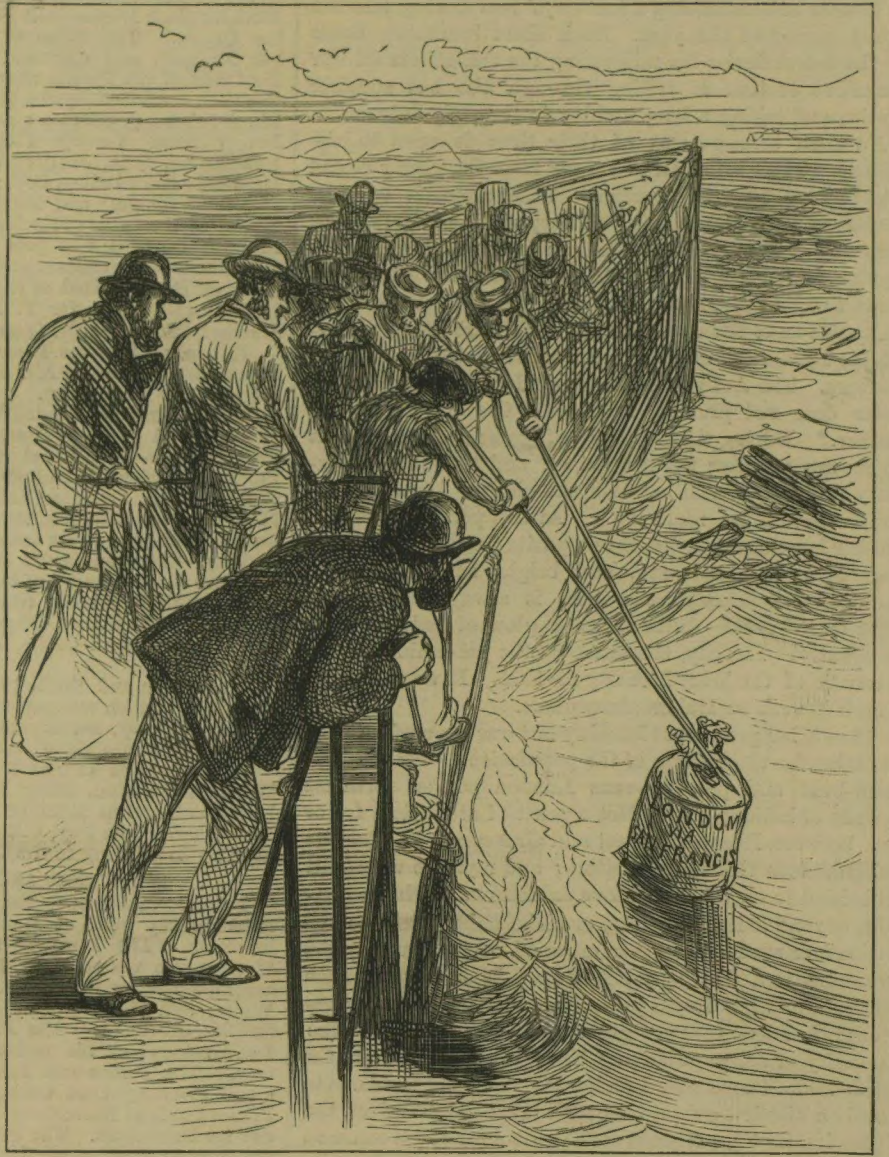
In several of the large towns in the north there were the usual Whitsuntide gatherings of Sunday-school children. At Manchester 15,000 or 16,000 Church of England Sunday scholars walked in procession, with banners and music, through the principal streets to the Cathedral. At Sheffield between 40,000 and 50,000 children assembled. The largest gathering was in the Duke of Norfolk's park, where 30,000 children sang hymns in the presence of 60,000 spectators.



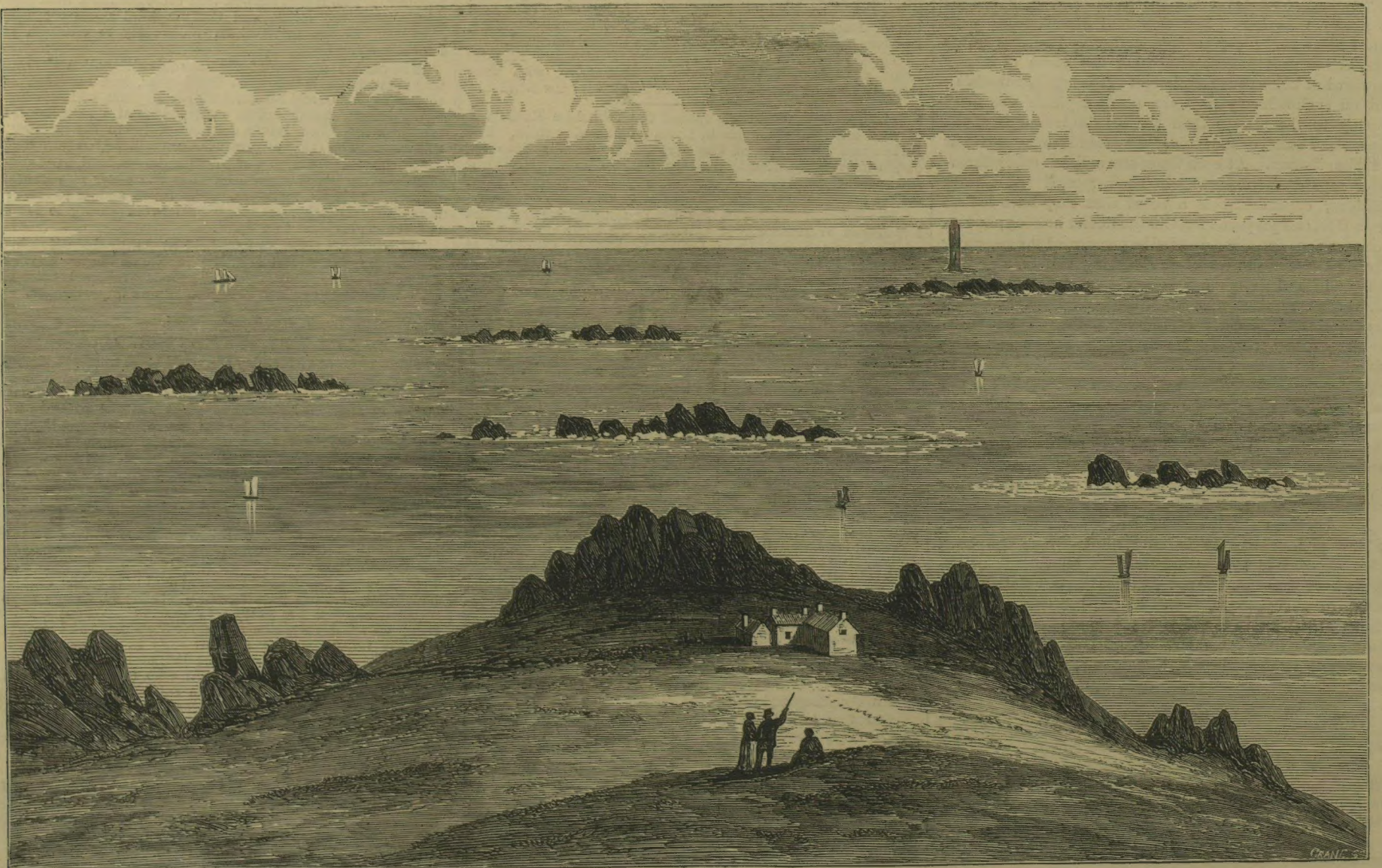
THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER SCHILLER.



LANDING OF SOME OF THE RESCUED PASSENGERS AT PENZANCE PIER.

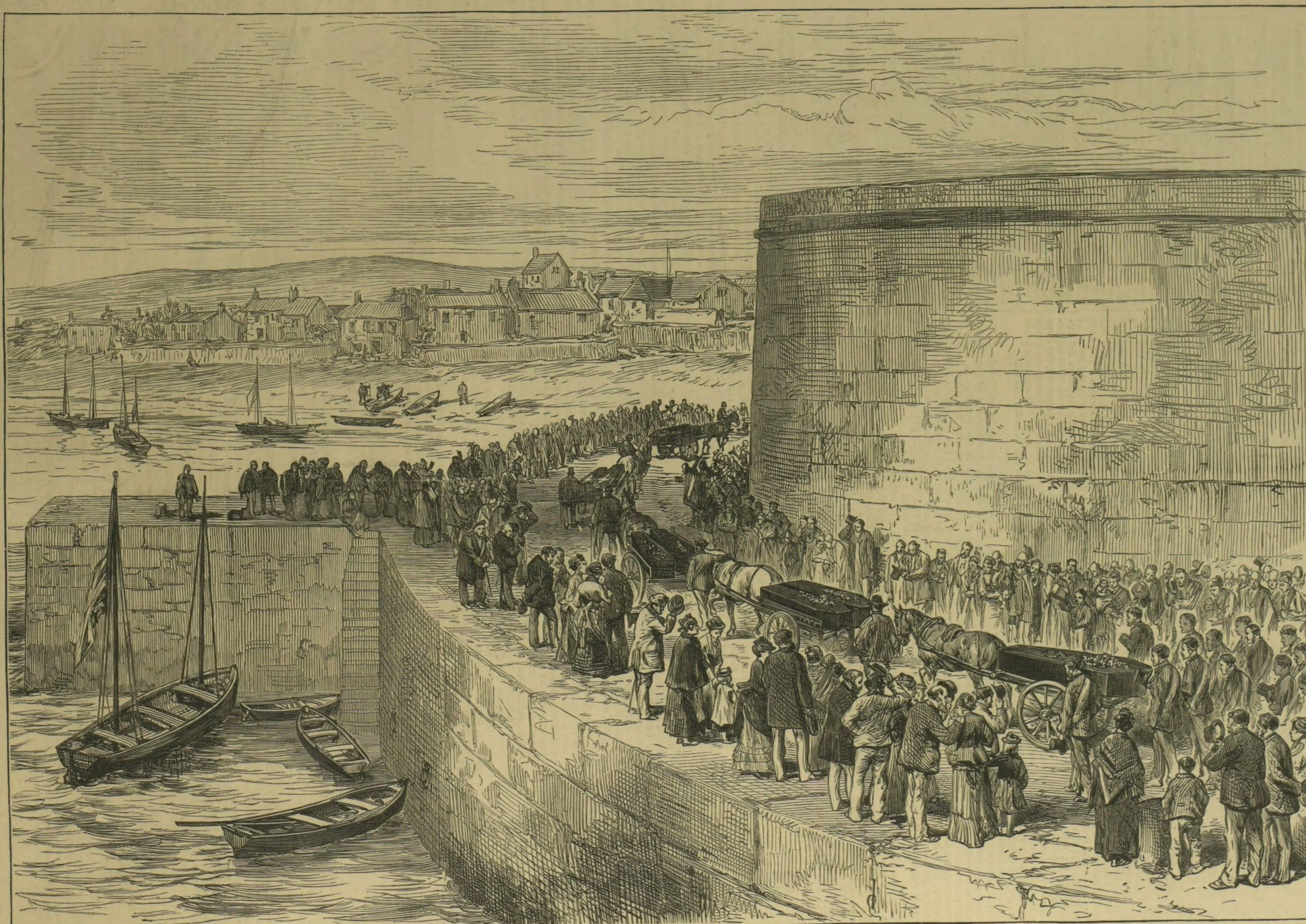


SAVING A MAIL-BAG ON BOARD THE QUEEN OF THE BAY, SCILLY PACKET.



GENERAL VIEW OF BISHOP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE AND THE RETARRIER ROCKS, FROM ST. AGNES LIGHTHOUSE.





THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER: FUNERAL PROCESSION AT THE BURIAL OF THE DROWNED, ST. MARY'S, SCILLY ISLES.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 20.

The Courcelles proposal for suspending the elections of deputies to fill both existing and future vacancies in the Assembly has been finally disposed of after a series of confused divisions, in which party distinctions appear to have been, in a large measure, lost sight of, the leaders of the Left voting one way and their followers the other. The result is that no election will be held for any vacancy in the Assembly until the period of the next general election, which, it is believed, will be materially accelerated by this decision.

The Savings Banks Bill has been abandoned by the Government, after the principal clauses of it had been rejected by the Assembly, notably the one which proposed increasing the maximum amount received on deposit from 1000*fr.* to 2000*fr.* It was generally feared that the treasury would be exposed to a certain danger by depositors simultaneously withdrawing their investments during periods of panic, and the result was that the proposal was negated by 417 votes against 165.

On Tuesday M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, submitted two Constitutional bills to the consideration of the Assembly. The first, which deals with the various functions, rights, and means of communication between the respective public powers, was listened to with marked attention; but the second, referring to the election of senators, called forth occasional displays of feeling on both sides of the Chamber. The following are the principal provisions of the first named of these two measures:—The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are to meet annually on the second Tuesday in January, and sit for at least five months of the year. The President of the Republic will communicate with the Chamber by messages. The Ministers are always to be allowed to address the House whenever they wish to do so. The President may ask for a reconsideration of any decision of the Chambers by means of a message explaining his reasons, and this demand cannot be refused. When the two Chambers meet in congress the Presidency and other posts will be filled by the bureau of the Senate. The President of the Republic can only be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies, and tried by the Senate. The same regulation applies to the impeachment of the Ministers.

The Senate Bill provides that the election of senators shall be fixed by a decree to be issued at least six months previously. Each municipal council is to elect one delegate and one substitute. Where there is a municipal commission, citizens who belonged to the last municipal council dissolved will elect a delegate and substitute. The reading of this significant clause provoked a storm of disapproval from the Right benches, which the Left answered by a ringing cheer. The bill next provides that any elector of a commune may protest against irregularities at an election. The clause enacting that the municipal delegates are to be allowed their travelling expenses was received with disfavour by the Right, and a veritable tempest of applause on the part of the Left greeted the announcement that any attempt at bribery to influence a vote was to be punishable with three months' to two years' imprisonment and from 50*fr.* to 500*fr.* fine. Public functionaries are to be ineligible in the departments in which they hold office, and the seventy-five Senators to be chosen by the Assembly are to be elected on the system of the *scrutin de liste*. A committee will present a list of the names of one-and-a-half times as many candidates as there are Senators to be elected; still the Assembly may choose candidates not named by the Committee. The Senators are to receive the same remuneration as the Deputies. Electoral meetings may be held after the municipal councils have nominated their delegates for the first election of Senators. The law fixing the date of the dissolution of the Chamber will also determine the day when the municipal councils shall meet to appoint their delegates, and the date when the new Senators are to be installed.

The Minister of Justice moved that both bills should be referred to the Constitutional Committee of Thirty; but certain members urged that, as this Committee was decidedly hostile to the new Constitution, it would be preferable to appoint a special Committee to consider the measures in question; and, on a division being taken, the Assembly pronounced against the Government, rejecting M. Dufaure's proposition by 20 votes to 301. M. Bathie, Chairman of the Committee of Thirty, at once announced that the body over which he presided had no alternative but to resign its functions; but M. Laboulaye, one of its members, objected to any such course being taken; and the President of the Assembly decided that the members of the Committee should individually tender their resignations. Next day M. Bathie announced that twenty-one out of the thirty members had determined upon resigning; whereupon M. Laboulaye called upon the Assembly to elect other deputies in their places. Thus matters stand at present, no one appearing to attach particular importance to the defeat which the Government have sustained in this affair.

The Budget for next year estimates the expenditure at 2509 millions of francs and the revenue at 2573 millions, leaving an estimated surplus of four millions of francs; the increase in the war estimates, about which so much stir has been made, is merely six millions of francs, or less than a quarter of a million sterling.

The question of the Civil List of Napoleon III. is again before the public. When the Bonapartists could boast of exercising a real influence in the Ministry two of its members, MM. Magne and de Fourton, entered into a so-called compromise with M. Rouher, the Empress's representative, agreeing that the State should pay eight millions of francs in satisfaction of all demands she might have against it. Subsequently, however, the Assembly nominated a Committee of Inquiry, who cut down these eight millions to four millions and a half, and claimed, moreover, the valuable art-collections of Pierrefonds and Fontainebleau as public property. M. Rouher, who indignantly rejects this offer, has apprised the Committee that the Empress and Prince Imperial have determined to submit their claims to the judgment of the ordinary tribunals, but no one believes he will venture on any such risky course.

M. Dupanloup, the restless Bishop of Orleans, has received a letter from the Pope congratulating him upon his vigorous onslaughts against Freemasonry; and the Comte de Chambord has availed himself of the opportunity of the marriage of the daughter of M. de Belcastel to intimate to the latter that he still entertains hopes of the re-establishment of the Monarchy in France.

The French Oaks was run for on Sunday at Chantilly, the weather being magnificent and the attendance both large and select, when the Prix de Diane was eventually won by M. Deatre's Tyrolienne, who originally started at 6 to 1 against her, the result being in the first instance a dead-heat between the favourite, Almanza, and Tyrolienne.

## SPAIN.

Guetaria was bombarded last week by the Carlists and great damage done; but the attack was vigorously resisted, and reinforcements were sent to the besieged. Pampeluna was

again threatened by the Carlists, and twenty-four shells were thrown into the town; but the attack was repulsed.

Liberty has been granted by the Government to the press of Madrid to discuss constitutional questions, and political parties there are allowed, under certain restrictions, to hold public meetings.

## ITALY.

The Senate has voted the national donation to General Garibaldi, and the bill modifying the Italian Consular jurisdiction in Egypt.

The Budget for 1876 has been distributed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The deficit is reduced by 23,000,000 lire.

The Pope entered on Thursday week upon his eighty-fourth year. The *Osservatore Romano*, in a leading article, remarks that twelve of his Holiness's predecessors passed their eighty-fourth birthday. A despatch to the *Daily News* says that the Pope, attended by the nobles of the ante-chamber and surrounded by numerous Cardinals, Bishops, and distinguished laymen, received in the ducal hall a large deputation, chiefly Prussians and Bavarians, conveying the homage of the German Catholics and their congratulations on his birthday. The Pope was on the throne. At its foot were eighteen volumes containing the signatures of a million German Catholics. A Latin address, written on vellum and inclosed in a richly-ornamented case emblazoned with the Pope's arms, was read by Baron von Loe, a member of the Reichstag and president of the Catholic Association of Mayence. The Pope rose to reply. He said, in order to walk in the paths of righteousness it was necessary to have faith, to follow the hallowed examples of antiquity, and to be obedient to ecclesiastical superiors. After the benediction, all kneeling, the Pope walked twice up and down the hall, many kissing his hands and robes. Then, accompanied by the prelates and the heads of the deputation, he strolled in the Vatican gardens.

## GERMANY.

The King of Saxony arrived at Berlin on Tuesday. He went to Potsdam on Wednesday, accompanied by the German Emperor, to witness some brigade manoeuvres. A banquet was given in the afternoon in honour of the King, to which seventy persons had been invited, the invitations comprising the Royal Princes, the Ministers, Field-Marshal von Manteuffel, the Saxon Minister and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Saxon officers staying at Berlin for the purpose of taking part in the military manoeuvres.

## DENMARK.

The Diet has passed the Budget in accordance with the report of the Committee, and the Ministry has resigned.

## CANADA.

We learn from Toronto that Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, left last Saturday on a visit to this country.

The Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is dead. Mr. George Brown having declined the post, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, the Postmaster-General, has been appointed.

## INDIA.

Sir D. Forsyth's embassy to Burmah, according to a Calcutta telegram, sailed for Rangoon on Monday.

By the last mail is brought the text of the proclamation of the Indian Government deposing the Guicowar of Baroda, together with abstracts of the Commissioners' reports, showing the conclusions of the English members who found Mulharrao guilty, and of the native members who either gave him the benefit of a doubt or acquitted him.

A great fire has taken place at Peshawur, and half the city has been destroyed.

Mr. J. C. Breckenridge, a well-known American politician, formerly Vice-President of the United States, is dead.

Among the passengers by the Camara, which left Aden on Monday for London, is the Sultan of Zanzibar, with his suite.

Her Majesty's discovery-ship Challenger has arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, with all on board well. The Captain has decided not to visit Vancouver Island, as previously arranged.

For the purpose of making a scientific exploration of New Guinea, the annexation of which by England is under consideration, Mr. Macleary has just started from Australia.

Religious disturbances have occurred at Ghent. Some pilgrims visiting, on Monday, a shrine near that city, were assailed by the crowd and their banners destroyed. The police were compelled to interfere to restore order.

A plague of grasshoppers is destroying the cereal crops of the Western States of America, and the Governor of Missouri has ordered a day of public fasting and prayer to avert the calamity.

At an early hour yesterday week the Inman steamer City of Brussels, outward bound for New York, went ashore during a thick fog at Ballytrent, on the Irish coast. She was got off without assistance, and proceeded on her voyage apparently uninjured.

It is understood to have been finally arranged between our own and the French Governments that the agreement recently entered into as to the rules to be observed with regard to oysteredging beyond territorial limits shall come into force on June 15.

Some particulars have arrived respecting the collision between the steamers City of Edinburgh and French Empire on the Hooghly. Both vessels were wrecked, and eight lives were lost; but twenty-eight seamen escaped in a boat, and, after great sufferings, reached land.

Mr. J. A. Froude, M.A., the well-known historian, whose visit to South Africa was recorded a short time ago, is about to return to that country to act in an official capacity for Government. He will sail in the colonial mail-steamer Walmer Castle, which is to leave Dartmouth on the 23rd inst.

Major-General Norcott, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, on Wednesday presented the Ashantee medal to the Rev. Stuart Patterson, military chaplain, in presence of the various regiments comprising the forces stationed in the island. His Excellency at the same time complimented the rev. gentleman on the other equally hazardous expeditions in which he had been engaged in her Majesty's service.

The foundation-stone of a Catholic chapel was laid at Blackburn, on Monday, by Father Peduzzi, the Rural Dean. Upwards of 500 sovs. were laid upon the foundation-stone as free-will offerings. The chapel will cost £10,000.

A table has been presented to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer showing the progress of the operation of cancelling every year sufficient three per cent stock to create a ten years' annuity of £100,000. A foot-note states that the increased charge on the Exchequer will arrive at its maximum in ten years, thenceforth decreasing until in twenty-six more years it disappears, having produced at this period the effect of an extinction of £33,069,996 of debt. In a hundred years the amount extinguished would be £91,861,100.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Thomas Watson, to be Chaplain of Guildford Grammar School. Beck, Henry, Vicar of Banbury; Rural Dean of Deddington, Oxon. Beck, Edward Jesselyn; Rural Dean of Southwark. Bennett, Newton Codner; Curate of Llanfrehfa. Bowman, Edward Lawson; Vicar of Alston, Cumberland. Bray, T. W.; Incumbent of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen. Bulmer, R. W.; Vicar of Belleau, Lincolnshire. Campbell, Alexander Henry; Vicar of Brassington, Derbyshire. Calverley, Henry Calverley; Rector of Basingham, Lincolnshire. Chichester, George Vaughan; Rector of Wotton. Child, C. (Curate); Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Launde, Lincolnshire. Cranmer, J. S. G.; Curate of Brewham. Crossman, Charles Danvers; Rector of High Ham. Daniel, Lewis; Vicar of Aberavon-with-Baglan, Glamorgan. Duckworth, Robinson; Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. Edmeades, Matthew Robert; Vicar of Great Bedwyn, Wilts. Few, Jebb; Rector of St. Nicholas's, Guildford. Fletcher, R.; Vicar of Christ Church, Lye, Worcestershire. Forster, Charles Thornton; Chaplain to the Earl of Leven and Melville. Gilder, A. C. S.; Perpetual Curate of Nettlebed, Oxon. Harvey, Henry Auber; Perpetual Curate of Sandford-on-Thames, Oxon. Harward, E. C.; Vicar of Middleton by Wickworth, Derbyshire. Heaton, George; Vicar of St. James's, Isle of Grain, Kent. Hook, Walter; Assistant Inspector of Schools, Diocese of Bath and Wells. Jenkin, John Fothergill; Perpetual Curate of Lydgate. Jeudwine, George Wynne; Vicar of Upton Gray. Julius, Churchill; Vicar of Shapwick-cum-Ashcott. Johns, W. S.; Incumbent of St. Thomas-by-Launceston. Lacon, Edmund; Vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants. Lcwhwaite, J.; Vicar of Kelsterne, Lincolnshire. Lodge, J. Alfred, Curate of Aycliffe; Vicar of Haverton Hill. Lovett, Robert; Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset. Lowder, W. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Hyde, Cheshire. Lucas, Noel; Curate of Butcombe. Luckock, H.M.; Residentiary Canon of Ely Cathedral. Lugard, F. G.; Rector of Norton-juxta-Kempsey. North, H.; Curate of Skipton; Rector of Wentnor, Shropshire. Osman, J. W.; Vicar of Llangattock-Lingoed, Monmouthshire. Parry, G. Hopkins; Vicar of Ceidio-with-Llandudwen, Carnarvonshire. Phelps, Hubert Hunter; Vicar of Farnham, Suffolk. Pitt, Edward Martin; Rector of Bagthorpe, Norfolk. Prior, John Lawrence; Rector of Horton, Bucks. Saywell, Lemuel; Rector of Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire. Sidebotham, Thomas William; Vicar of St. Thomas Bourne. Singleton, John Blood; Vicar of Dowland, Devon. Smith, F. H. Bowden; Vicar of St. Luke's, Southampton. Spooner, Edward, Vicar of Heston; Rector of Hadleigh. Streetfield, Champion Welbank; Vicar of Isoyced, Denbighshire. Swann, Ernest Hastings; Vicar of Tooting, Norfolk. Tarlton, T. H.; Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark. Thompson, Christopher; Vicar of Pensax, near Tenbury. Thornton, John; Perpetual Curate of Marbury, Cheshire. Thwaites, W. T.; Vicar of Christ Church, Whittington. Underwood, C. W.; Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral. Watkins, William; Perpetual Curate of Glyn Taf, Glamorganshire. Watson, Richard George; Vicar of Gussage All Saints', Dorset. Willis, J. T.; Rector of Rhosmarket, Pembrokeshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual dinner to the Bishops on Tuesday week at Lambeth Palace.

The Bishop of Ely, on Wednesday morning, reopened the parish church of Graveley, Cambs, after partial restoration, at a cost of about £800.

The offertory after the special festival service at Westminster Abbey on Ascension Day, in aid of the Clergy Orphan Schools, amounted to £338.

The statue of the late Lord Canning has been placed in the "Statesmen's Corner" of Westminster Abbey. It stands close to that of George Canning, his father.

The proctor for Mr. Mackonochie has withdrawn his notice of appeal against the recent judgment of the Court of Arches by which the rev. gentleman was suspended for six weeks.

The church which now adorns the south entrance to Newbury, which has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. Morgan, father of the Vicar of the parish, was opened by the Bishop of Oxford on Wednesday week.

The Rev. C. W. H. Baker has been presented with a handsomely illuminated address, bearing upwards of a hundred signatures, and a purse of £100, on leaving the curacy-in-charge of Hornchurch, Essex, which he had held for one year.

The Home Secretary laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Garstang, near Liverpool, on Tuesday, and in a subsequent address dwelt on the miserable pittance which, in so many cases, was assigned to the support of the clergy.

Archdeacon Grant, who has concluded his annual visitation, stated in his charge that the sum of £1,383,040 had been expended in the diocese of Rochester within the last thirty-five years, in the building, rebuilding, restoration, or repairing of 201 churches.

The annual flower sermon in the Church of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, was preached on Tuesday evening by the Rev. W. M. Whittemore. The discourse is intended wholly for the young, and the peculiarity of the service is that all attending it are expected to carry a bouquet of flowers.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met last week for their fiftieth session. Twenty members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company concluded their revision of the tenth verse of Romans x.

A conference of clerical and lay members of the Church Association was held at Willis's Rooms, last week, at which papers were read respecting the errors of Ritualism and the best means for developing the Protestantism of the nation, with special reference to education at the Universities and public schools.

A new church for the district of Christ Church, St. Leonards, was opened last Saturday, under license from the Bishop of Chichester. The new building is of large proportions, being intended to seat 1100 persons. It has been erected from designs by Mr. Blomfield, architect, the style being Early English.

A memorial has been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Lord Lieutenant and the High Sheriff of Kent on behalf of nearly 2000 communicant laymen of that diocese, by whom it was signed. Among these are ten peers, five peers' sons, four baronets, and eighty-one magistrates. They protest in strong terms against the introduction of eucharistic vestments and the adoption of the eastward position at the communion table by the clergy when officiating at the administration of the Lord's Supper.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examiners for the Lothian Prize Essay at Oxford have awarded the prize to W. Gershom Collingwood, scholar of University. Proxime accessit, Louis Moriarty, demy of Magdalen. The Rev. E. L. Balmer, Hertford College; Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, Jesus; Rev. G. E. Jeans, Pembroke; and J. S. Lockhart, Corpus, have been appointed Fellows of Hertford College.

At Cambridge, Sir William Browne's gold medals, given annually, have been adjudged as under:—Greek ode, J. E. C. Weldon, King's College; Latin ode, G. W. Dougan, King's; Greek epigram, A. A. Cooke, King's; Latin epigram, E. C. Selwyn, King's.—The syndicate appointed to inquire as to the best site for a Divinity school, in connection with the University, have reported that the funds requisite for the erection



of a suitable edifice are at hand, through the munificent liberality of the late Professor Selwyn, who yearly set apart a portion of his income to accumulate for that purpose. The sum now amounts to £9500.

Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University of London, presided, last week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students in that seat of learning. An address to the students was delivered by the noble Earl, as well as by Mr. Lowe, the representative of the University in the House of Commons.

Dr. John Storrar, chairman of the Convocation, yesterday week distributed the prizes won by students in the medical department of University College, London, and in doing so gave an outline of the recent progress in medical education.

The Committee of Council have at length decided upon the terms of a scheme for the future management of Dulwich College. The scheme, as now approved by the Lord President of the Council, differs in some few points from that submitted in June last by the then Endowed Schools Commissioners, and which was recently returned for amendment to the Charity Commissioners, in terms of a clause in the Act of 1873.

The Bishop of Ely has determined on the establishment of a theological training college for his diocese, similar to the colleges which exist at Oxford, Chichester, Salisbury, Wells, and Gloucester.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Spectacle-Makers' Company have resolved to present the freedom of the company to Sir George Biddell Airy, Astronomer Royal.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Prince Consort's gold medal to M. Michel Chevalier for his eminent services in the promotion of free trade.

At a meeting in Hyde Park, on Monday, convened by the Metropolitan Open-Air Temperance Mission, a petition to Parliament in favour of the Permissive Bill was adopted.

Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, on Sunday consecrated a new wing of the Jewish Convalescent Home at South Norwood, which had been founded in memory of the late Lady Montefiore.

The design for the National Opera House on the Thames Embankment submitted by Mr. Francis H. Fowler has been accepted, and Mr. Fowler has been instructed to commence the work forthwith.

Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., the First Commissioner of Works, on Wednesday opened as a public garden the space lying between St. John's Church, Bethnal-green, and the recently-erected museum there.

A testimonial, consisting of a silver dessert service, has been presented by the superintendents and teachers of the metropolitan district schools to Mr. E. C. Tufnel, who has concluded a long and honourable career as a school inspector.

Lord Lyttelton presided, yesterday week, at a meeting held in the lecture-hall, 337, Strand, when Mr. Hodgson Pratt gave an account of his visits to the provinces with a view of establishing working men's clubs and institutes in various localities.

Major Frank Bolton, in his monthly report upon the metropolitan water supply, directs the attention of householders to the importance of frequently cleaning out the cisterns attached to their dwellings, which, in case of neglect, might become a cause of fever and disease.

A ball was given last week, under the patronage of the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Aveland, Lady George Hamilton, Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, and a number of other ladies, in aid of the funds of the Gentlewoman's Self-Help Institute. Nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

In consequence of the great success which has attended the production of Verdi's "Requiem," we understand that Signor Verdi has decided to remain here a short time longer, in order to give two special extra performances. These are to take place on Saturday and Saturday week.

The Council of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution have presented Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., Honorary Secretary of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, a model of a life-boat, accompanied by an inscription on a silver plate, together with a vote of thanks on vellum, "in acknowledgment of his valuable and zealous co-operation."

The principal officers and other colleagues in the Corporation of London of Mr. T. H. Gore, the assistant law officer at the Mansion House, have presented that gentleman with a handsome testimonial, in expression of their regard and esteem, upon his leaving his present post to undertake the duties of chief clerk to the justices of the city of Bristol, a post to which he was unanimously elected a short time back.

There is now being exhibited in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, a casket, composed of the finest gold and enamel, which is to be presented by the Corporation of the City of London to the Emperor of Russia, and will contain the address to his Imperial Majesty on his visit to the City on May 18, 1874. It has been executed by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill and Old Bond-street. An engraving of this splendid specimen of goldsmiths' work has been given in this paper.

At the weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, a motion to consider the clause of the Metropolitan Gas Company's bill respecting the purity of gas was rejected by a large majority. Among other subjects discussed was a proposal from the Ironmongers' Company to re-erect Temple Bar and the Water Gate elsewhere after their removal. Sir J. Hogg announced that the Municipality of London Bill had been withdrawn by Lord Elcho.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 89,352, of whom 34,221 were in workhouses, and 55,131 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 8576, 17,390, and 20,599 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 497, of whom 316 were men, 161 women, and 20 children under sixteen.

There were 2346 births and 1427 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 61, and the deaths by 3, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 24 from measles, 59 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 86 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, 15 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths from scarlet fever showed a marked increase upon the recent weekly numbers, and were higher than in any week since January last. The deaths referred to fever were 16 below the corrected average weekly number; 1 was certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the six preceding weeks had declined from 534 to 354, fell to 267 last week, but still exceeded the average by 26; 154 resulted from bronchitis and 84 from pneumonia.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### PHYSICO-CHEMICAL RESEARCH—HEAT.

Professor James Dewar gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Progress of Physico-Chemical Inquiry on Thursday week. He began by commenting on Dr. Joseph Black's important discovery of latent heat in ice and steam in 1762, when it was proved that heat is absorbed during the conversion of solids into liquids and of liquids into vapours, and that heat is evolved during the converse changes. He then alluded to Hutton's theory—that the present strata of the earth have been formed out of older strata, loosely deposited on the bottom of the ocean, and afterwards altered and consolidated by volcanic heat; and in regard to the objection to this hypothesis, that amorphous carbonates of lime could not retain carbonic acid gas when subjected to great heat, he described and illustrated the elaborate experiments by which Sir James Hall supported his friend's theory, and actually fused and crystallised chalk by heat under very great pressure. The researches of Lavoisier and Laplace respecting the amount of heat evolved during chemical action were next considered, the object of their calorimeter being the exact determination of the amount of ice melted and water produced. Having introduced a thermopile with a delicate galvanometer, Professor Dewar proceeded to demonstrate that all kinds of chemical reactions produce either an evolution or absorption of heat. Thus he showed that heat is evolved during slow oxidation by certain decompositions and solutions, by the liquefaction of gases and by their condensation into porous bodies; and also demonstrated that heat is absorbed by the solution of certain salts and by the restoration of liquefied and condensed gases to their original condition. After adverting to the combustion of gun-cotton as an example of decomposition and recombination of the elements, he adverted to the evolution of heat when a body is decomposed without this recombination taking place, and selected as an example the decomposition of a peroxide of hydrogen by spongy platinum, with the production of water and oxygen gas. Among other illustrations he showed that, when carbonic acid gas escapes from an opened bottle of soda-water, the amount of heat absorbed is equivalent to the amount evolved during the condensation of the gas. The methods of determining the exact quantity of heat evolved or absorbed in chemical reactions was then considered; and a thermo-chemical unit was defined as the amount of heat sufficient to raise one pound of water one degree centigrade. After illustrating the profound researches of Andrews, Grove, Joule, Thomson and others on specific heat, with delicate apparatus measuring the hundredth of a degree of temperature, the Professor concluded by showing, by means of Professor Tyndall's experimental tube, the effect produced by radiant heat on gases—a method of research which has opened up a field of investigation into the molecular structure of all bodies.

### EVOLUTION IN ANCIENT BRITISH COINAGE.

Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society, began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 14th inst., by stating that his purpose was to show how the succession of the types of British coins before the Roman subjugation followed certain laws analogous to those of "natural selection," by which forms of organic life appear to have been governed. After observing that coins are excellent indications of a state of civilisation, he referred to statements respecting the Britons given by Herodotus, Polybius, Aristotle, Strabo, and Caesar, describing the simplicity of their life and the comparative purity of their manners. Throughout the whole of the south and east of Britain, where Belgic tribes had settled, and in the neighbouring country, coins are found, inscribed and uninscribed. The first class, for the most part, may be attributed to the period between the second landing of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 54, and the conquest by Claudius, A.D. 43-44, during which time there was much intercourse with Rome and Roman Gaul. The Britons recognised the supremacy of the Emperor, and paid duties on exports and imports; and, therefore, it is not surprising to find Roman devices on the coins superseding or modifying other types. The very similar uninscribed coins are found in the same mounds as the inscribed, and both, in Mr. Evans's opinion, were derived from a common prototype, which originated from the Macedonian coin, the Philippos. Greek coins, he said, were from very early times brought into Gaul through Massilia, and their imitations thus easily reached Britain; and he supported his hypothesis by comparing the details of various coins exhibited in large diagrams. Adverting then to the laws of natural selection, in accordance to which, although the offspring of animals, as a rule, resemble their parents, yet there is always a tendency to some degree of variation, which, if advantageous, is likely to be perpetuated, Mr. Evans observed that a similar process went on in the coinage of our ancestors. It is requisite that the successive issues or generations of coins should be sufficiently like to circulate together, and that art should be so imperfect as to cause variations in the dies more or less important. This tendency would be increased by copying other dies and worn coins, and occasionally by the influence of foreign work. The requirements for perpetuation were that the types should be of easy execution and present symmetry of form. This Mr. Evans illustrated by referring to diagrams, by means of which he traced the pedigree of some types, proving that among the ancient Britons the reduction of a complicated artistic design into a symmetrical figure of easy execution was the object of each successive engraver of the dies for the coins, though probably they themselves were unaware of any undue saving of trouble on their part, or of the results which ensued. After commenting on the classification of these coins and the time occupied in their modification, from which he deduced the extreme probability that coinage in Britain existed 150 years B.C., he concluded by expressing his hope that he had proved these coins to throw much light on an obscure part of our history, and that in their interpretation the doctrine of natural selection affords no mean assistance. Mr. G. Busk, treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMA.

Mr. Walter Herries Pollock, M.A., in beginning his first lecture, on Saturday last, commented on the vitality of the drama, mainly due to there being in human nature a strong imitative instinct, which must find a recognised expression, even in childhood. From the earliest times the drama has been developed by association with religion. Thus in Greece its origin is traced to the choral rites of Dionysus, reduced to order by Arion. It was an offshoot of the Church in Spain, where the clergy vainly endeavoured to make plays a series of acted pious tracts; and the romantic dramas of Lopez de Vega flourished in the sixteenth century. In England, the "Mysteries," founded upon scripture history, were long patronised, and the Pope granted indulgences to those who attended them. The "Moralities" followed, scripture characters being superseded by virtues and vices personified, and the frequent conclusion was a prototype of the final catastrophe in "Don Giovanni." The French Mysteries, some of which Mr. Pollock described, were of a livelier character, and, moreover, were varied with humorous satires termed "sottises." Among the first advances was a tedious piece called the "Triumph of Love and Beauty," played before our Henry VIII., soon followed by

John Heywood's interludes, sharply satirising the clergy. Regularity of construction appeared in "Ralph Roister Doister," and Sackville's "Gorboduc" was acted before the Queen in 1561. The neglect of the unities in this tragedy was censured without effect by Sidney; but their observation was established by Richelieu, in France, where the classical restrictions long prevailed. After commenting on examples from Racine, the lecturer sketched the further progress of the English drama, which attained its full strength in Shakespeare, was fostered by Elizabeth and the Stuarts, persecuted by the Puritans, and revived with unbounded license at the Restoration. A temporary victory was gained by the classical over the romantic drama in the time of Addison; Shakespeare was then spoken of by the critics with tolerant compassion, and Rowe, Young, and similar writers prevailed during a great part of the seventeenth century. After giving amusing examples of their absurdities, and quoting the low opinion of Shakespeare held by Hume and Goldsmith, Mr. Pollock concluded by commenting on the revival of the drama by such writers as Knowles, Talfourd, Sheil, and Lytton, and the restoration of Shakespeare by the influence of actors such as the Kembles, Kean, and Macready. "At this moment," he said, "we may congratulate ourselves that an actor capable of expressing the poet's thought has proved that the public are more ready to witness that thought finely interpreted than to run after the tricks of the carpenter or the empty coats of the tailor."

Colonel Lane Fox, on Friday evening next, will give a discourse on the Evolution of Culture; on Saturday next Professor R. K. Douglas will give the first of two lectures on Chinese Language and Literature.

At a conference of the Society of Arts, on Thursday week—Lord Napier and Ettrick in the chair—a paper was read by the Rev. J. Long on the Russian Advance in Central Asia, and its Aspects, Commercial and Social, towards India and the East. The chief topics dwelt on were the importance of maintaining good relations between England and Russia in the East, the danger from their proximity that threatened to disturb those relations; the social influences of Russia as a slave or semi-Oriental Power in the East, and its gradual effects in undermining the false civilisation of Mohammedanism; the feudal influences of Asiatic chieftains, and the necessity of England regarding Indian questions from an Oriental as well as an Imperial point.

Mr. Clements Markham, C.B., read, on Wednesday night, before the Society of Arts, a paper on the Agricultural Statistics of India, in which he maintained that better knowledge of facts is necessary for the improvement of that country.

In a paper read before the Statistical Society, on Tuesday, Mr. Stephen Bourne traced the growth of our foreign trade during the past twenty years. He pointed out as particularly remarkable the great increase that had taken place in the value of imported food. The views of the writer were afterwards criticised by Mr. Newmarch and other statisticians.

## LAW AND POLICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday week, the hearing of the action "Jackson v. the Grand Junction Canal Company" was concluded. It was brought to recover damages for injury done to the house of the plaintiff at St. John's-wood by the gunpowder explosion of Oct. 2 last upon the Regent's Canal. Without retiring from the box the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on both sets of counts.

Signor Campobello has obtained a verdict for £400 in the Sheriff's Court against Signora Stella Bonheur, a contralto singer, and her husband, Louis Frank, for the breach of an engagement by which the lady undertook to sing at a number of concerts in the provinces given by the plaintiff and his wife, Madame Sinico. The lady sang at a number of concerts in England for six weeks, and left suddenly in February and returned to Milan.

In the same court, a claim for £5000 laid against the Great Eastern Railway Company by Mr. Gilding, an insurance agent, whose wife and child were killed in the Thorpe collision, has issued in a verdict for £450 compensation to the husband, and nominal damages to the surviving children.

At the Hammersmith Police Court a batch of summonses against parents for not sending their children to school have been disposed of by the imposition of several fines. Similar summonses have engaged the attention of the Westminster magistrate. At Southwark proceedings of the same character have been successfully taken against a widow.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour has been passed, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Mr. Robert Brown, said to be a medical man and a magistrate, who had stolen a Dresden vase from a house in Ely-place.

Arthur Keen, a booking-clerk on the Metropolitan Railway, was brought up, yesterday week, at Lambeth, together with John Neave and Annie Boldwell, on the charge of having uttered counterfeit coin. It was stated that Keen had received the bad money from the other prisoners and had issued it as change to passengers, and an apparatus for making such coin was found at Neave's lodging. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Kearsey, the second master of Stafford Grammar School, has been fined 10s. for caning a pupil, the punishment being, in the magistrate's opinion, more than the offence deserved.

Mlle. Marie Krebs gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with a varied and interesting programme. The third of Mr. Charles Hallé's recitals was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon in the same locale.

A public breakfast was given in Manchester, on Monday, by the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance in honour of General Neal Dow, who, after several years of gratuitous work in this country in the cause of the Permissive Bill, is about to return to America. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., presided, and presented the General with a farewell address.

About 230 members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were present at the annual dinner at Willis's Room, on Tuesday. Mr. T. H. Hill, the president, occupied the chair. On Wednesday evening the president and council of this society received a numerous company at a conversazione, given by permission of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, at the South Kensington Museum.

The statement that the Hampstead Fever Hospital question has been settled by the determination of the Asylum Board to refuse to consider any alternative sites that may at any time be offered to them appears to be incorrect. As the Asylum Board has now closed the door to all attempts to settle the matter by friendly negotiations, the Hampstead Heath Defence Committees will take such other steps as may be necessary for the protection of the public, and Mr. Coope's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry will come before the House of Commons early in June.





THE DISCOVERY

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE ALERT.





"THE BRITISH LION." BY HARRY LESLIE.  
IN THE LATE EXHIBITION OF THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



## The Extra Supplement.

## A "NIP" IN MELVILLE BAY, OFF THE DEVIL'S THUMB.

Our Engraving represents one of the ships of a former Arctic expedition caught in a "nip" of the ice in Melville Bay. The pack having come down on the land ice, the vessel heaves and shakes to the tremendous pressure until she is lifted by the floes and firmly imbedded in the ice, which forms a perfect cradle under her. The iceberg in the mid-distance acts as a barrier against the rushing floe, giving shelter to a friendly consort; while the dreaded and dangerous position of the ships is marked by that monument of many a wrecked whaler, "the Devil's Thumb."

The late Admiral Sherard Osborn, in his "Stray Leaves of an Arctic Journal," describes the place in the following language:—"From our position a good view of Melville Bay was to be had; and a more melancholy one eye never rested upon. Surrounded as we were with bergs, we had to climb a neighbouring mass to obtain a clear horizon. The prospect to leeward was not cheering, and from the Devil's Thumb northward one huge glacier spread itself. The first sensation we felt was that of pity for the poor land, pressed down and smothered under so deadly a weight. Here and there a strip of cliff protruded, black and bare, from the edge of the mer-de-glace, whose surface, rough and unpleasing, was of a sombre yellowish tint, with occasional masses of basalt protruding through it, like the uplifted hands of drowning men. It seemed Earth's prayer for light and life; but the ice, shroud-like, enveloped it, and would not give up the dead."

Melville Bay, on the west coast of Greenland, is situated at the head of that great arm of the sea which is called Baffin's Bay. Its position is nearly opposite Jones Sound and the desolate shore called North Devon. Farther north, beyond the 76th degree of latitude, the "North Water" of Baffin's Bay narrows into Smith Sound, which is the route to be pursued by the Alert and Discovery, under the command of Captain Nares, now on the eve of departure.

We shall next week give a chart of Smith Sound and of the region towards the North Pole, which has been drawn by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S., expressly for this journal.

## "THE BRITISH LION."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers have made the seaport of Southampton a sort of front doorway into this country in the travelling experiences of people coming from India, whether returning Englishmen or natives of the East. They may, perhaps, stroll up the High-street of that town, in the half hour they will have to spare from the bustle of their landing, while yet awaiting the train which is to carry them by the London and South-Western Railway to our metropolis. The ancient "Bar," which was formerly the North Gate, and overlooked a wide moat, with a drawbridge, beneath the old town walls, is a queer medley of architecture and sculpture belonging to different ages; but its two leaden lions, upholding the national standard, claim the admiring attention of our Asiatic fellow-subjects. A couple of such frequent visitors to Southampton, with the object of their reverent curiosity, are represented in Mr. H. Leslie's picture, which was in the late exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. It is to be hoped they will show equal appreciation of the valiant deeds of Sir Bevis of Hampton, who slew the loathly giant, Ascaparte.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for about an hour yesterday week for the purpose of passing the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. Lord Oranmore objected that sufficiently valid reasons had not been given for relaxing the coercion laws, but expressed his belief that the remedial measures that had been passed would have their effect in time. Lord Spencer showed that crime and outrage had been diminished by the coercion laws, but hoped that before very long it would be expedient to entirely abolish them. Some further discussion followed, and the standing orders being suspended, the bill went through Committee and was read the third time and passed. Their Lordships then adjourned till the 28th inst.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House reassembled on Thursday after the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. C. Lewis gave notice that next day he would ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to a statement that had appeared in one of the newspapers that a Queen's messenger on the way from Berlin with important despatches had fallen asleep in a railway carriage and had been robbed of them. Mr. Sullivan asked the First Lord of the Treasury if his attention had been called to the reports in the London morning papers of the 13th inst., from which it would appear that, on the 12th inst., the German Ambassador to this country attended at and participated in the proceedings of a political club in this city, and delivered on that occasion a speech, in which, after making reference to the severe laws now being passed and enforced in his country in reference to the exercise of the Catholic religion, he is reported to have used these words:—"I hope that struggle will be spared to this country for some time; but I think you had better look out in time. I think you see in Ireland what is going on; I think you have not to look too far to see what is preparing, and what will be the case in this country;" and whether the attendance of a foreign Ambassador at such a political club, and the delivery thereof of such a speech, is in accordance with diplomatic custom; and, if not, whether her Majesty's Government intend to take notice of such a proceeding. Mr. Disraeli: "Mr. Speaker, I read in the newspapers an account of the circumstance to which the hon. gentleman has referred, and it appeared to me, so far as I could make out, that the observations were private and personal remarks made at a club dinner. The hon. gentleman describes it as a political club; I was not aware that it was a political club, or that it could be particularly distinguished by that epithet. I should say it was rather a religious club. The hon. gentleman wishes to know whether the attendance of a foreign Ambassador at such a club, and the delivery thereof of such a speech, is in accordance with diplomatic custom. I should say that it is not in accordance with diplomatic custom, but it is a custom that I have no wish to discourage. I think it hardly becomes an English Ministry to discourage free speech under any circumstances, and in respect to these particular observations I should say that it is not impossible that his Excellency may perhaps pay a visit to Ireland in course of the autumn, and he will then find that there is no analogy between the situation of the Roman Catholic subjects of the Emperor of Germany and the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen." The chief subject under discussion during the night was that of the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply.

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## FOURTH NOTICE.

The first picture which strikes us in Gallery VI. is "A Game of Four Corners" (465), by H. Garland, a characteristic scene in a rustic skittle-alley. A better place might, we think, have been found for a picture so novel in subject and graceful in treatment as Miss A. Havers's "Montevideo Carnival" (469). The peculiar customs at carnival time in the South American port are described in the catalogue. "Andromeda" (473), by A. Hill. No. 477, by W. Weekes. A Scotch Corydon and Phillis (490), by T. Graham, very glowing in colour. "Lo Sposalizio: bringing home the bride" (512), by K. Halswelle, a large picture of a marriage procession of Roman peasants, displays much mannered cleverness and dash, but of a too garish and obtrusive kind, certainly wanting wholly in repose, gradation, and taste. Mr. R. Dowling's large animated composition, with many figures, representing a sheikh and his son entering Cairo on their return from a pilgrimage to Mecca (522), evinces varied and minute observation, careful, conscientious study, and is generally promising. Miss Starr has done well in turning from romance to real life. Though an old story, its pathos comes quite new to us in No. 527—a young music teacher, in mourning attire, a lady by birth and education it may be, who, after trudging all day from pupil to pupil, has returned to her humble lodging and fallen asleep in a chair beside the fireless grate, too tired to make further effort for her "hardly earned" repose. The pale sweet face and the grey harmony of the colouring are perfectly attuned to the sentiment. We are engraving this picture; as also "Fifty Years Ago" (555), by F. Barnard—inside the shop of a barber, who is busily plying his razor at early morning; a young "Corinthian," who has dropped in, not yet sober, seems also to be undergoing a metaphorical shaving from the satire, keen as his razor, of the smart barber, for the edification of his customers: the characters discriminated with much humour. "Mother is Ill" (574) and "The Bath" (607), by S. Chierici: domestic incidents of Neapolitan peasant life. "In hora mortis" (583), by W. C. Symons—a dying monk, with his brethren of the convent gathering to administer the last rites of the Church: ably painted and genuinely pathetic. "La Charge des Cuirassiers Français à Waterloo" (613), by Philippoteau. Comparisons will inevitably be drawn between this picture and Miss Thompson's "Quatre Bras," if only by reason of the nearly coincident subjects; but such comparisons can scarcely be fair to either artist without carefully allowing for widely different conditions. We are not sure of the nationality of M. Philippoteau, but if he is of French extraction it is the more creditable to his generosity that he has done full justice to the solidity of the squares of British infantry under the terrific onslaught of the heaviest French cavalry. Be this as it may, we scarcely remember so masterly a battle-piece amongst all the acres of canvas at Versailles or elsewhere. Instead of confining himself, as in the "Quatre Bras," to a war episode such as was only possible in a near view of the angle of an infantry square, with few indications of the enemy, the artist here presents an extensive panorama of the battle-field along the heights of St. Jean, with countless figures—entire regiments in fact—while the practised skill shown in the ordonnance of the masses, under the effects of aerial perspective, and the wealth of invention displayed in the multitudinous incidents and details are far beyond what is aimed at in Miss Thompson's picture, and, we must add, probably beyond her powers. The strong point in Miss Thompson's work is the vividly conceived individuality of a few characters and expressions; yet, allowing for the smaller scale of the Waterloo figures and the absence of the "levity" traditionally said to have been indulged in by the youngsters of the 28th on repeatedly repulsing the foe, the expressions, fierce or collected, of the Highlanders and their assailants, and of endurance or despair in the wounded, leave nothing to desire on the score of imaginative verisimilitude. We may digress for a moment to notice the picture of "Ligny" (877), by E. Crofts—another ably treated war-subject. On the brow of a hill crowned by a windmill, Napoleon, surrounded by his staff, is surveying the battle-field. Behind him, just beneath the shelter of the hill-crest, is a ghastly array of wounded, dying, or dead, with the regimental surgeons in attendance. Up the foreground acclivity, winding round a disabled cannon, columns of infantry are advancing to the front. Here, again, the numerous figures and incidents are thoroughly and admirably realised; whilst the massing of the leading elements of the picture, and the telling, yet not obviously forced, concentration of the brightest effect on the Emperor and his white charger, by means of the sky background and the smoke from the cannonade along the ridge, bear witness to a mastery of light and shade and composition that is far from common in our school. "Going in for the Competitive" (628) is a capital little picture, by W. Gale, representing a poor young student in a garret at dawn asleep after a long night's "cram."

In the Lecture Room A. C. Gow shows us, in a clever design (842), but with *fade* whitey-brown colouring, the lovely Mrs. Sophy Baddeley (not so lovely, by-the-way, in the picture) passing into the Pantheon under the triumphal arch formed by the crossed blades of her adorers' small-swords, while some of them threaten to slay the doorkeepers for refusing her admission. "The Ornithologist" (846), by J. H. Hague—a name new to us—has fine qualities of tone. "Waiting for the Herring-Boats" (850), by J. Israels—many fishwives and children anxiously waiting with their empty baskets on the Schevening beach under a sad, cloudy sky: we find, however, rather less of the master's subtle pathos through the rough execution than usual. "The Exiles" (872), by G. G. Kilburne. No. 875, "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," by L. Wingfield—a large decorative picture of considerable promise. "The Beer-Fish" (879), by A. Lüben—a group of toppers à la Teniers. "Mr. Hardcastle Tells the Story of 'Old Grouse in the Gun Room'" (892), by E. S. Kennedy—good both in conception and execution. "The First Conference between Mary Stuart and John Knox" (901), by R. Herdman—effective, but somewhat theatrical.

In Gallery X. the standard of merit is much higher than last year. Among the best pictures is "The Emigrant's Departure" (1168), by F. Morgan. A road winds beneath a gentle slope on to an open plain, along which, vanishing in the dim twilight distance, we faintly discern the carts that are conveying the exiles, voluntary or involuntary, far away from home and country, with all their fond associations. In the foreground are the relatives and friends, old and young, male and female, all more or less affected at the probably final parting—from the unconscious uneasiness of the child to the heart-broken grief of the poor girl whose father tries in vain to console her. A truly pathetic picture—landscape, figures, effect in imaginative unison with the dominant sentiment. "Morning Letters" (1187), by G. Smith. "Don Quixote at the Ball" (1200), by J. L. Pott. "Modern Occupants of Ancient Houses" (1204), by Haynes Williams—a Spanish *patio* surrounded by an elegant but dilapidated Moorish arcade, possibly in the Alhambra, with a pretty, graceful girl feeding pigeons: bright in effect, delicate in treatment, the warm and cold colour admirably balanced, altogether a decided advance.

"The Protectionist" (1207), by H. B. Roberts—a humorous picture of an old fellow setting up a scarecrow in his cabbage-garden: stronger in painting than any previous work. See also No. 321. "The Disputed Toll" (1218), by Heywood Hardy—excellently painted, particularly as regards its fidelity to daylight effect, and one of the drollest pictures in the exhibition. It represents an elephant, in charge of a man at a closed turnpike gate, with the old rural keeper of the "pike" claiming toll for the beast. The story goes (for the representation is founded on fact) that one of Wombwell's men was in the habit of walking with an elephant from town to town, but on arriving at the country turnpikes the passage of the beast without payment was almost invariably opposed. The man then coolly demanded to see the tariff, and, finding no charge for elephants, would, if the dispute continued, pass on his way through the side wicket for foot-passengers. Whereupon the sagacious animal, twining its trunk round the gate, would cause the often rickety structure to sway and creak so alarmingly, that the keeper quickly waived his objection. In the picture the elephant's master, quite a typical showman, is in warm altercation with a feeble old toll-man, and the elephant already clasps the upper bars of the gate with his mighty proboscis. "Betty" (1221), by L. Fildes, will disappoint the admirers of his almost tragic last year's picture of "Casuals," though testifying to a wide range of sympathy and power in the young artist. It is a buxom milkmaid, of colossal proportions, in costume of the last century, jauntily tripping along a flowery river-side mead, with her milking-pail tucked under her arm; both figure and landscape background in vivid sunshine. "An Independent Voter" (1225), by H. Helmick. No. 1234, by J. Tissot, a fashionable *concert de société* at the moment of the "Hush!" preliminary to a lady violinist commencing her performance. Many of the portraits will be recognised by persons "in society," and possibly with pleasure by the ill-natured; for if there is not a tendency to caricature, something smacking, as it were, of a Gallic sneer runs throughout. But polite people will, of course, be thankful to see themselves as a polished Frenchman sees them. The colouring is the only thing that is insipid, nor is the imitative work quite so wonderful as formerly.

With this we close our survey of the figure-pictures, regretting the impossibility of including several other works of merit and promise within our limits.

## THE LANDSCAPES.

An artist, a critic, and a dealer once met, when, on the artist complaining of the difficulty of painting pictures, the critic replied that it was a good deal more difficult to write about them, to which the dealer rejoined that it was far more difficult to sell 'em—the last remark proving the antiquity of the story. Still, down to the present day, it is not easy to classify them—at all events that is our present difficulty. It is hard to say, for instance, in reference to Messrs. Hook, Ansdell, Cooke, and many others, whether the landscape is simply a background to the figures, or the figures merely accessory to the landscape, whether both are only make-weights to the animals, or whether everything is not subordinate to Neptune and the river gods. Several of these difficulties combine in "Wise Saws" (256) by Mr. Hook, where we have a sweep of almost too-intensely green landscape (probably in Surrey) with a river, and cows wading towards the pail and yoke of the milk-maid—who will be there presently. Meanwhile, a clerical-looking raven improves the occasion by playing "both pascal and clerk" to the stolid listening beasts from a railing above the pail. The title, nevertheless, does not seem very appropriate, or we fail to see its point. "Hearts of Oak" (47) is a scene on the rough Aberdeenshire coast, studded with rocky pinnacles and stacks, in a channel, between which the boats are hauled up above the line of slippery seaweed, and a sturdy fisherman in the foreground carving a toy boat for his wondering little son, while the mother looks complacently on. "The Sapphire Gatherer" (322) shows a buxom Cornish lass fearlessly pursuing her perilous calling along the narrow ledge of a lofty cliff, and looking fully relieved against the Atlantic with its high sky-line—like a full-blown Venus rising from the sea. But Mr. Hook's finest work this year is his "Land of Cuyp" (308), a scene near Amsterdam such as the Dutch master would have delighted to paint. The foreground slip of meadow with a man and woman busy filling the great brass milk-vessels, of the resplendent colour of which the old Dutch painters made such good use, the busy river dotted with craft, the opposite shore with its picturesque boat-house and windmills, form a most effective composition. But Cuyp would probably have sufficed the scene with a glow more sunny, if not more true, than the cool daylight with which our English artist has irradiated his picture. Mr. Hook's colouring has more affinity to the splendour and force of the later Venetians than to the graduated tones, the chiaroscuro, and the minutely-modelled details of the Dutch masters. For richness of colour and vividness of daylight effect he is, however, almost unrivalled.

Mr. Ansdell is variously represented both in Scotch and Spanish subjects. "The Fête Day" (590) is an amusing scene near Gibraltar, with a Spanish girl, in her smartest holiday attire, essaying to reach a lofty and precarious saddle on the back of a restive *borrocco*. "The Toilet" (581) represents a girl combing the beards of some silky white kids and goats belonging to a dairy farm within the Alhambra. The Scotch subjects comprise "The Intruders" (186)—a collie barking fiercely at three hungry calves and a horse who are making free with the scant harvest of a Highland croft; "Quarrying in the Highlands" (523)—horses with a wooden sledge in waiting to remove blocks of stone from a hill-slope; and—not the least happy in its grey harmony of colour, "The Anxious Mother" (1178)—a Highland ewe keeping watch with other sheep over its sickly lamb against the hooded crows that are so destructive in the lambing season. Mr. T. Sydney Cooper's principal contributions are "Reposing on God's Acre" (246)—sheep in a churchyard; and "Ben Lomond, from the Road to Aberfoyle" (424), with a drove of cattle.

We have already spoken of Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Disputed Toll," and, as we are engraving his large and noble picture of vultures settling on a dead lion (111), we shall have a better opportunity of reviewing it. Another of the most telling animal subjects of the year is Mr. G. B. Goddard's large canvas of "Lord Wolverton's Bloodhounds" (217), tearing along in various characteristic attitudes, with muzzles lowered to the ground or tossed in the air with a hoarse bay of satisfaction, certain of their marvellously unerring scent—a capital subject, treated with great spirit and fidelity. Very different, but fully as admirable for its truth and pleasant grey harmony of daylight effect, is the picture by Otto Weber, called "No, no; you have had enough; you're greedy" (1191), a number of calves with tails in the air gambolling after and besetting a dairymaid and her already drained pail as she leaves their field. Children looking over the farm-railing, and a donkey with an air of dejection and injured neglect, complete an exceedingly pleasing and able picture. We should also mention with commendation C. H. Poingdestre's excited group of horses beset with "Flies" (1216) near a pool; "The Old Rampart at Sundown" (18), with



cattle and sheep by T. G. Cooper; an amusing little picture of foxhound pups gnawing at the thong of a dog-whip, called "The First Taste" (1234), by S. Carter; "Resting by the Way" (131)—sheep in a landscape, by W. Luker; "The Little Epicure" (169)—a kitten stealing smelts, by H. H. Couldery; and "Jealous" (915), by S. E. Waller.

The marine painters are in force, as they should be among our large maritime population. In the picture of the "Devastation at Spithead on the occasion of the review given in honour of the Shah" (232) Mr. E. W. Cooke has been more courageous than successful. The painter has judiciously hidden the hinder part of the ship in the smoke of its big guns, but neither that device nor the bunting with which it is bedecked suffices to conceal the hideousness of the monster. The panoramic view of Denderah (443) has all the painter's careful, conscientious elaboration, but we cannot quite reconcile ourselves to its strong opposition of green and purple and orange. Mr. H. Moore exhibits his customary mastery in the representation of storm-lashed seas in "Outside the Harbour" (1176), a dismasted and grounded hull helplessly heeled over and weltering in a trough of the mighty billows which pitilessly charge on and on to complete its destruction. The weight and sweep and the surge and fall of the waves, the net-work fret along their curves, the seething rush of their crests as they roll into hoary foam, and the indications of abating force in the storm are all described with admirable felicity. "Summer Moonlight on the Downs" (429) is likewise very good in its way. Another skilfully-handled seapiece is that of some clumsy Dutch pinks labouring through a heavy sea (36) by Mr. E. Hayes. A large view, by Mr. J. Webb, of "Bamborough" (259), with a rough sea, deserves the praise of being very near Stanfield. A Thames-side subject, "The Limehouse Barge-Builders" (108), and "Shields Harbour: Herring-Boats Towing In" (874), by Mr. C. N. Hemy, both, of course, busy scenes crowded with craft, are distinguished by sound, good workmanship, particularly in the broken water. We have also to commend C. E. Holloway's pathetic picture of "A Wreck" (589); E. P. Knight's eminently thorough and truthful "Entrance to Bristol Docks: Evening Tide" (146); a capital little picture, by J. H. Sampson, of boats putting off through a lively sea (295); and two very promising coast-scenes, by T. Lloyd (115 and 546). "Give Way" (837), fishermen racing with their boats laden with herrings, by Colin Hunter, partakes both of the merits and faults of the Scotch school. There is a suspicion of trick in the brush-work, and it is decidedly too blue-green. We greatly prefer the quiet sentiment of "Hours of Rest" (30), a coast-scene, with the sea twinkling in the twilight, cobbles rocking at anchor, and a fisherman trudging homeward. H. Maccallum's "Setting the Storm Jib" (13) is forcible even to the extreme; but the river view of "Wabbleswick Ferry" (528) is quite a surprise in the mellow keeping with which the truthful details are regulated into unity. As a piece of ultra-literarism, however, the most extraordinary work in this department is a view in a bay at Guernsey, by J. Brett, representing, in the words of the title, "the rocky spires and steeples of the Channel Islands" (497), with their thousand strange fantastic forms and cleavage, and rough faces gleaming resplendent through an almost crystalline atmosphere, in the golden glow of summer afternoon sunlight on a clear calm day, and set in a sea of turquoise and azure laughing over its broad surface with a myriad little dancing wavelets. The scene is certainly beautiful exceedingly, and nobody has painted it with this loving, patient, carefully minute exactitude and vivid verisimilitude, yet we heard a Frenchman remark before the picture to the effect that it would soon become *bien ennuyeux*, and the remark is much more acute than might at first appear. The reasons why a painting of this limited realistic aim soon tires are that it merely reflects, as it were, what is seen piecemeal yet superficially, though, by the keenest vision, it reproduces as in a mirror, it addresses itself to the childish sense of wonder at illusion, and to the eye rather than to our esthetic impressions; there is little of the mental process of fusion and transmission; it is a constructive marvel primarily—consequently it admits of analysis, and the interest of what may be analysed soon dies. In point of fact, there is more than might be supposed of mechanical accident where we look for design—as in the scraping of the rock surfaces to get texture.

We have now arrived at the landscapes proper, though cattle and other accessories will still occasionally share largely in the interest. Messrs. Millais (whose landscapes we have already noticed), Redgrave, O'Neil, and Vicat Cole, though represented as favourably as usual, contribute a very small proportion of the works in this department. Mr. Vicat Cole best sustains the credit of the Academy in his large picture of the lovely view from Richmond-hill (297), which is one of the most pleasing works we have seen from his agreeable pencil. The panorama of river and meadow, woodlands and fields, is rendered with a nice sense of atmospheric influence, and the terrace to the left comes in effectively, though modified with a little allowable artistic license. One must appreciate the artist's courage in attacking a subject so un congenial to his usual practice as "Loch Scavaig, Isle of Skye" (513), if the result scarcely warrants Mr. Cole in forsaking his old Surrey haunts. The waves run high, a gusty wind whisks off their crests, the barren mountains are correctly drawn, and there is a due compliment of cloud and mist and focussed sun-gleam; yet the whole fails to convey the savage grandeur of the Skye scenery.

The large, indicative style of the veteran English master, John Linnell, sen., in his later works, and his splendid colouring are worthily exemplified in the large picture of "Woods and Forests" (456), glowing—we might say blushing—in summer daylight, teeming with life, filled in every part with colour, effect, and play of handling. A little repose here and there would have secured greater unity, if that indeed be desirable. Mr. James Linnell trends closely in his father's steps in "Sunset on the Moors" (456), a picture with beautiful passages of effect. But our special admiration is excited by Mr. William Linnell's very powerful "Hoppers on the Road" (415), a grandiose design, quite Titianesque in the superbly-rich intensity of its autumnal colouring. A few rustics (who furnish the title) are passing down a road flanked by a marl bank of the richest golden hues surmounted by a line of sturdy oaks, the dark masses of their thick and still green livery telling most forcibly against the azure sky, flecked by a few fleecy cirri. Though he has doubtless profited largely by paternal example, Mr. William Linnell has always maintained, and of late has further developed, his own individuality, without which it is impossible to reach the very first rank in art, which this painter has nearly attained.

In choosing subjects of more impressive or less familiar character Mr. Leader displays commensurate sobriety of treatment without losing the attractive qualities which have rendered his works popular. "Wild Water" (511), a swollen waterfall gleaming in the beams of the moon, almost hidden to the spectator under driving black clouds, is a remarkably effective picture. Great ability is also evinced in his large Alpine picture (315), with a rich foreground, a pine forest in the middle distance, and beyond the snowy peak of the Wetterhorn piercing the clouds. There are very genuine artistic qualities in "The Fallow Field" (481), by J. W. Oakes, allowing for some

little peculiarity of colour or forcing of effect in the tone of the ploughed field, and the cast shadows from a chequered sky along the slip of landscape beyond the river. "Summer days for me" (1199), by A. W. Hunt—a view across a meadow to a shrunk stream fringed with trees and shrubs, and to the slopes of a low hill-range beyond, is full of light, atmosphere, and summer loveliness, and partakes of the refined charm of execution of the artist's drawings; the pallid greys have, however, a tendency to sickliness, making due allowance for the season. "Kildonan" (889), by G. E. Hering, is specially commendable for general amenity of treatment and the nice keeping in the effect of calm on the sea and in the sky. So many landscapes of merit remain to be reviewed (to say nothing of the portraits and sculpture) that we must content ourselves by calling attention to J. S. Raven's large and imaginative moonlight picture, "The Heavens declare the Glory of God" (128), to E. A. Waterlow's important and manly "Rock-bound Coast" (225), a long stride in advance by the young Turner gold-medallist of so few years back; to J. Pedder's "Pembroke" (580), radiant with beautiful sunny colouring; to Sir Robert Collier's large view of "The Wetterhorn from Rosenlain" (253), a picture that would do credit to many professional painters, and an extraordinary amateur triumph; we may refer also, *en parenthèse*, to a truthful little study in a street at Zermatt (538), by Sir Henry Thompson, as a remarkable production from the hand of a surgeon in extensive practice; to J. L. Pickering's "Deserted" (277) and "On a Voyage of Discovery" (118), the first noteworthy for sentiment, and both for delicacy of execution; to F. W. Meyer's refined and truthful "Harwich Harbour by Moonlight" (106); to T. O. Hume's "Absconde Meer, Holland" (180), and other small landscapes in a nice silvery key of grey daylight effect; to fair representative examples of well-known painters such as W. Field, F. Walton, E. Gill, J. Syer, C. J. Lewis, and F. W. Hulme; and to productions of marked promise by H. H. Cauty, T. J. Watson, W. Jay, J. Aumonier, J. Surtees, N. O. Lupton, M. Fisher, T. E. Cox, A. W. May, A. de Brianski, G. Lucas, R. P. Richards, A. D. Reid, and T. E. Cox.

We have reserved, as was fairly due, space for some painters of the Scotch school, seeing that among their numerous contributions are several works of prominent mark. Mr. Peter Graham, by right of early successes, heads our list; but we fear that he yearly becomes slighter in execution, more dependent for the breadth of effect and texture at which he aims upon artifices of thin painting and "loose," "woolly" handling. At all events, his subjects are yearly less elaborate, varied, and detailed since his memorable "Spate," which was quite an epical landscape compared with recent works. Still, his herd of Highland cattle "Crossing the Moor" (81) through a genuine "Scotch mist" is very characteristically descriptive in general effect; and No. 566—a belated traveller on a pony consulting a finger-post on a wild moor under a twilight sky, across which sail shreds of slaty rain-cloud—is expressive of loneliness to a degree that touches the imagination. Notwithstanding, Mr. Graham must look well to his laurels; for, on his own ground—a thing which seldom happens to an imitator—Mr. C. E. Johnstone has, in "The Horse-Dealer" (69), which hangs as a dangerous pendant to "Crossing the Moor," come close upon, if he has not passed, his leader. Several cart-horses are being conducted by a man mounted on one of them along a country road towards a village in the hollow. The wayside trees tell darkly against a clear twilight sky, limpidly bright from the recent rain which has filled the ruts and hollows of the road. The horses and landscape are exceedingly well painted, whilst there is nothing truer in the exhibition than the relation of both to the twilight sky and the evening effect generally. Mr. McWhirter has a large, striking picture of the falls of the Tummell in flood-time (503), wherein all the accidents of a mass of tumbling water, its gliding curves, its foaming, seething, clattering impact, its regurgitations and parting spray and mist are cleverly realised; but the banks of the river are less substantial than the water. Mr. Docharty likewise treats with ability, and also with firmness, the favourite subject of a river in spate (896), though not without a tendency to blackness. Mr. J. Smart, too, paints with a fair degree of solidity, though his handling is not entirely free from the mannerism of this section of the Scotch school: "The Gloom of Glen Ogle" (519) might have been more impressive with less opacity in the shadows. "The Crafter Moss" (489) is a finer work. There are, however, a few Scotch landscapists by no means afraid of colour. R. W. Macbeth's "Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes" (286) is, for example, entirely satisfactory in colour, if not in composition; whilst Mr. Cassie, in "Summer on the East Coast of Scotland" (409), has adopted his own individual scale of grey colouring, which reminds us of the quiet harmony of some of the French painters; and a somewhat similar remark applies to W. Barclay's "Evening on the Coast" (1179). The fact that two of the hangers this year were Scotchmen may have attracted a larger influx of works from beyond the Tweed than usual, but among many there is so strong a family likeness that we may be pardoned for not extending our list.

The exhibition of works by French artists at 163, New Bond-street, is now open, but we must reserve our notice.

Mr. William Agnew, of Manchester, appeals for donations and subscriptions for the British Academy of Arts at Rome.

The collection of drawings by the old masters formed during the last half century at home and abroad by the late William Mayor will be exhibited for sale by the Messrs. Hogarth.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Royal Belgian Society of Water Colours opened last Saturday at the Ducal Palace. The King and Queen were present at the fête.

A collection of drawings by Girtin, one of the fathers of water-colour painting in England (to which we hope to recur), is on view at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, Savile-row.

It was decided at a meeting, last week, of the Committee for organising the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at South Kensington to postpone the opening of the Exhibition till March, 1876.

Portraits of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. J. R. Mills, M.P., for which subscriptions had been raised among various Nonconformist bodies, have been presented to those gentlemen at the new Memorial Hall, as a mark of appreciation of their services in the cause of philanthropy.

A portrait of Alderman Sir Charles Whetham, in his robes of office as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has been painted by Mr. J. Edgar Williams for the Leathersellers' Company, of which Sir Charles was master during his year of office. The portrait, which is an effective likeness as well as a highly-successful work of art, has been placed in the company's hall.

The collection of portraits of former presidents and distinguished members of the Institution of Civil Engineers has recently received an important addition by the gift of an admirable likeness of the late Mr. John Robinson McClean, M.P., who occupied the presidential chair in the years 1865 and 1866. The painting is the work of Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., and was executed for Mr. Frank McClean, M. Inst. C.E., for presentation to the institution.

Messrs. Goupil and Co. have opened their spacious new galleries in Bedford-street, Strand, where they have on view a choice collection of high-class pictures from the Continental studios.

An interesting exhibition illustrative of the scenery of the New Forest has been opened at the gallery, 294, Regent-street. The object of the promoters is to prevent the threatened inclosure and conversion of the forest. We most heartily sympathise with the object in view and warmly recommend a visit to the gallery (where a memorial lies for signature), but we must defer a notice of the exhibition till next week.

As a memorial of his local services, a statue of Mr. S. C. Lister has been placed in Manningham Park, Bradford, and last Saturday the ceremony of unveiling it was performed by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. The right honourable gentleman afterwards delivered an address, in which he spoke of Mr. Lister's successful efforts in manufacturing industry. The monument is the work of Mr. Noble.

The late Mr. Oscar Gustavus Rejlander, photographic artist, whose death in January last occasioned sincere regret, has left a widow in a position to need the benefit of a substantial testimonial to her husband's merits and claims, as regards some popular branches of art. Mr. Rejlander, the son of an officer in the Swedish army, had gone through a regular course of art-studies in Rome, when he resolved to devote himself to the practice of photography, with especial reference to the aid which it might lend to artists, both in the treatment of portraiture, and in that of designs, where figures are to be introduced. Having come to England, he settled first at Wolverhampton, but afterwards removed to London. The first of his compositions which gained much public notice was that entitled "Two Ways of Life." It was one of the earliest successful examples of "combination-printing;" that is to say, the printing of a view or group from two or three different negatives, each of which represents some features of the scene, or some kind of objects, not shown in the other negatives, but so arranged that all the objects and accessories which would be visible in reality are seen in their proper relations to each other, in the completed entire photographic view. Some excellent specimens of this method have been exhibited by Mr. Rejlander to the London Photographic Society, and have obtained the approval of its most eminent members. His "Album of Studies," in 1873, and "Scraps of Expression," laid before the society at its last annual meeting in December, were particularly admired. A committee of friends have undertaken to raise by subscription a fund to assist Mrs. Rejlander in the difficulty caused by his death, and to provide for her suitable establishment. Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., is chairman of the committee; Mr. H. Baden Pritchard, F.R.S., of the War Office photographic service at Woolwich Arsenal, is the treasurer; and among the committee are Alderman Mayall, Mr. Bedford, Dr. Hugh Diamond, Mr. Dallmeyer, Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., Mr. S. C. Hall, and others who are conversant with these matters. We, therefore, confidently recommend the appeal to a favourable consideration.

#### THE AUSTRIAN MARITIME PROVINCES.

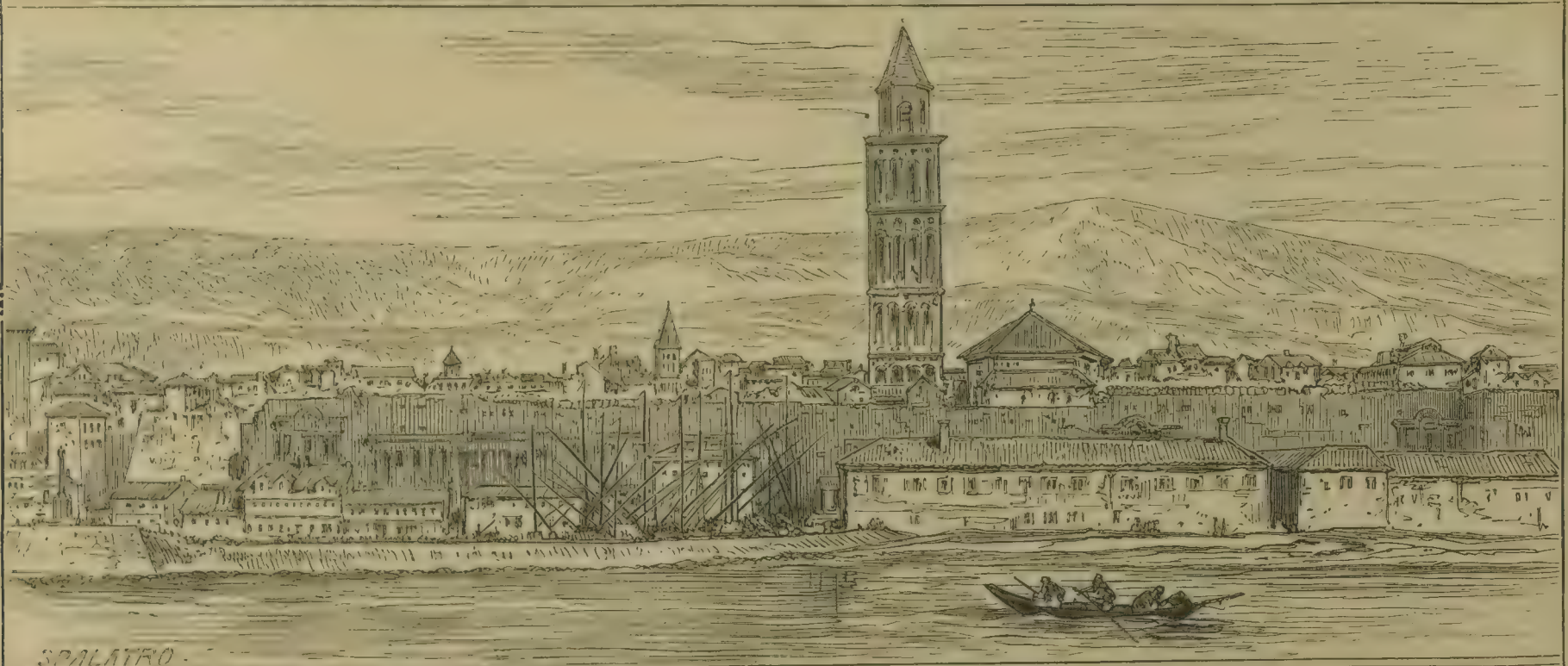
The last week's Number of our Journal contained some views of Zara, Ragusa, and Cattaro, seaport towns of Dalmatia, which have been visited by the Emperor of Austria in his recent tour along the eastern shores of the Adriatic, to the farthest point of his widely diversified Empire. Those views were of local production, and were brought thence by M. Charles Yriarte of Paris, the historian of the Venetian Republic, who is now writing an account of his observations in that rather sequestered part of Europe. We proceed to give several more illustrations of its scenery. The most interesting place on this coast, for its remains of ancient architecture and the historical associations belonging to them, is Spalato, the name of which seems to be derived from a corrupt form of "Palatium," this being the site of Diocletian's famous palace. The existing town here is the largest in Dalmatia, though Zara is the capital of the province, or "kingdom," as this portion of Francis Joseph's dominions is sometimes officially styled. But at its commencement, and during the earliest period of its history, in the Middle Ages, Spalato was confined to the precincts, vast as indeed they were, of the ruined Imperial residence, built in the time of Rome's all but universal sway. This was designed, indeed, only for the dwelling of one man, who had previously abdicated his immense monarchical power, and had chosen a life of comparative repose on the shores of his native land. Such was the motive of Diocletian, upon his retirement, A.D. 305, in erecting that magnificent edifice at Salona, the ancient name of the place, the materials of which have been partly used for the meaner habitations of the townsmen and of the neighbouring peasants. Its front, overlooking the sea, was nearly 760 ft. in length, with four towers at the corners. It presented an arcade of fifty grand Roman arches, supported by Doric pilasters, with an open gallery beneath. The interior contained temples, halls of courtly state, saloons for different purposes, and spacious baths, with four hundred private apartments. The style of these buildings and of their decoration is very gorgeous, but partakes somewhat of the Asiatic character. The interior of the mausoleum, formerly supposed to be a temple of Diana, which was converted by the Venetians into a church for Catholic worship, has much sombre grandeur. The other places, besides Spalato, of which views appear in this week's paper, are the Turkish caravanserai in a suburb of Ragusa, with its Moslem occupants; and the small fortress and town of Knin, situated on the river Kerka, at which the Emperor of Austria stopped in one of his excursions on land. His Majesty has returned to Vienna, after an absence of nearly five weeks.

Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel at Houghton-le-Spring, in Durham, on Monday, and remarked, as a Churchman, that the Church of England ought to be thankful for the work which had been done by Dissenters in the large colliery villages.

At the Ixworth Farmers' Club spring meeting near Bury St. Edmunds, on Monday, Mr. Hunter Rodwell, M.P., in proposing the toast of the Army and Navy, expressed a strong opinion that our soldiers were underpaid, and that this country would never submit to compulsory service nor to the system of conscription in force in some countries.

Yesterday week the Irish Church Synod closed its session, and will next meet on April 25, 1876. The preface to the Prayer-Book, over which there has been so much dispute, and in which all reference to the baptismal office is omitted, it having been found impossible to agree on a paragraph relating to it, is now to go down to all the diocesan synods, and must come before the synod next year in the form of a bill. The Archbishop of Dublin, before the assembly broke up, complained with marked displeasure of the rash and ill-considered legislation in which they had been engaged. Lord Carysfort has published a letter in which he threatens to withdraw his subscription for ten parishes if revision be persisted in independently of other branches of the Anglican communion.





SPALATRO.



TURKISH CARAVANSERAI RAGUSA.





THE LATE ADMIRAL SHERARD OSBORN.



GIUSEPPE VERDI, THE COMPOSER.

## SIGNOR VERDI.

This popular composer of music, whose visit to London, upon the occasion of a performance of his Requiem for Manzoni, is one of the events of the day, has been famous throughout Europe during the last thirty years. Giuseppe Verdi is a native of Parma, having been born, Oct. 9, 1814, at Rancola, in that province, where his father was a rural inn-keeper. In early boyhood, having showed great talent and passion for music, he was sent to Milan and placed under the instruction of an organist and choirmaster. After some further professional studies, under Lavigna, a master of high repute, he published, in 1839, his first important composition, a musical drama called "Oberto di San Bonifazio." This was tolerably well received, but his next attempt was so unsuccessful that he ceased for some time to write. In 1842, however, his opera of "Nabucco" was represented at the La Scala theatre during the Carnival, with a great deal of applause. This encouraged the composer to go on, and he soon achieved a high reputation throughout Italy by the production of "I Lombardi" and "Ernani," showing a congenial preference for themes of national history and romance. The last-mentioned opera, indeed, is founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy; and several of Verdi's works have taken their dramatic subjects from that poet, or from Schiller, or from some other French or German author, down to the younger Alexandre Dumas. The "Trovatore" and the "Traviata" are probably

known to the largest number of hearers, and some of the airs, duets, and concerted passages in the "Trovatore," which are very graceful and expressive of feeling, have pleased a multitude in every part of the world. Among Verdi's other notable works are "Rigoletto," which is another opera founded on a play of Victor Hugo's; "Luisa Miller," the subject of which belongs to Schiller, as well as that of the "Masnadieri," or the "Robbers," which was produced in London, with Jenny Lind for the heroine, in 1847; also "The Two Foscari," for which

revolutions of 1859, his patriotic and liberal principles, increased the favour with which his fellow-countrymen had always regarded him. They used, in the provinces still under Austrian and Papal rule, to convert his name into a symbol of their political aspirations. The five letters constituting the word *Verdi* were understood for the initial letters of five words, "Vittorio Emanuele, Re di Italia," which nobody then dared pronounce at Rome, or at Venice. When the cry *viva Verdi* was raised at a theatre, or in any public place, all classes and parties knew what it meant; and the worthy maestro, with his personal friends and disciples in art, had a two-fold cause for congratulation. All that is now past, and Signor Verdi's well-earned honours are peacefully enjoyed in his native country, as well as in Paris or London. He was elected, in 1861, a member of the first Italian Parliament, then sitting at Turin. Since 1871 he has been the official president of the Italian Musical Institute, founded in that year at Florence by the Government of King Victor Emmanuel.

## THE LATE COUNT WALDECK.

It was mentioned that the famous centenarian, Count Jean Frédéric Waldeck, died at Paris on the 29th ult. Descended from an old Prague family, he was born on March 16, 1766. In 1785 he went to the Cape with Levaillant, and made explorations in Southern Africa. Returning to Paris in 1788, he studied painting under David and Prudhon, joined the Italian Expedition as a volunteer in 1791, and was present at



THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMAS, COMMANDER OF THE SCHILLER.



CAPTAIN W. M. PATTERSON, OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER JEFFERSON BORDEN.

we may consult Byron. "Attila" and "Macbeth" and "Don Carlos," all stock themes of stately tragedy; "Un Ballo in Maschera;" and from 1868 to 1872 "Joan of Arc," "La Forza di Destino," and "Aida." The peculiar capacities of effect in the lyrical drama have been thoroughly appreciated and mastered by Verdi. No music is better adapted than his to excite, by mere force of melody, the play of sentimental emotions in sympathy with a powerful dramatic situation. In this respect Verdi belongs to the same school of composers as Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti. Their influence was greatest at the time when Byron, and other poets of the romantic school, not only in England, but in France, in Germany, and in Italy, filled contemporary literature with vehement representations of restless passion. Signor Verdi's personal character, and his frankness in avowing, even before the Italian



THE LATE COUNT WALDECK, OF PARIS, IN HIS 100TH YEAR.



The siege of Toulon, afterwards following the army to Egypt as a civilian. Resolving not to be included in the capitulation, he started from Assouan with four companions, and crossed the Desert of Dongola. Fatigue and sickness carried off his four companions, but after four months' privations and dangers he reached the Portuguese settlements. In 1819 he was with Lord Cochrane in Chili. He afterwards made archaeological explorations in Guatemala, then settled in London, and in 1822 lithographed Captain del Rio's sketches of the ruins of Palenque and Chiapa. Suspecting, however, the accuracy of these drawings, he went as engineer to the silver-mines of Itapaxahua, but soon threw up the appointment and visited South American ruins and antiquities. He was at first encouraged by the Government, and spent three years in studying the ruins, fauna, and flora of Palenque, but was deprived by Santa Anna of the greater part of his drawings and MSS. Returning to France, he sold the remainder of his Palenque drawings to the Government, and their publication was commenced in 1863, he himself lithographing them. In the Salon of 1869 he exhibited two archaeological pictures, entitling them *Joisir du Centenaire*. He recently celebrated his 109th birthday.

#### THE LATE CAPTAIN THOMAS.

A portrait of the unfortunate commander of the German Atlantic mail steam-ship Schiller, which was wrecked, with the loss of three hundred lives, on the rocks off the Scilly Isles, a fortnight ago, is given in this number of our Journal, to accompany the other illustrations of that great disaster. Johannes George Thomas was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where his father was a well-known artist. In boyhood he chose a seafaring life, and went on board a Bremen vessel at the age of fifteen, beginning with service before the mast, as is the custom in the German mercantile marine. In 1859 he came to England, and obtained employment here; in 1861 he became an officer in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. During nearly twelve years he remained in that service, and was chief officer during the last six years. In 1873 he accepted the command of the Schiller, belonging to the Eagle line, of Hamburg and New York. He had made seven voyages to New York and back, previously to this last fatal voyage. He was just thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and was unmarried.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

A list of the prizes to be competed for at the Wimbledon meeting, in July, has been published by the Council of the National Rifle Association.

A War-Office circular states that arrangements cannot be made for the attendance of volunteers at the summer drills of the regular forces, but an opportunity will be afforded for a certain number of volunteers to drill with the troops at Aldershot in June and August.

A pleasant field-day took place on Monday at Panshanger, where two battalions of Herts volunteers and one of militia were joined by the London Scottish, the St. George's, the Artists', and the Civil Service—one company of which marched down. The force was divided into two brigades, commanded respectively by Earl Cowper and Lord Bury, and the operations took the form of the attack and defence of a bridge over the little river Maran, which runs through the park. After a march past of the force the evening was spent in dancing to the music of the regimental bands.

At the Hightown rifle-range, near Liverpool, prizes valued at £1250 have been shot for, at sixty targets, by some hundred riflemen, including many of the best shots in the kingdom. The contest was an "All England" one.

Mr. Newdegate, M.P., in presiding at a meeting of the Nuneaton volunteers, said that the volunteer movement was considered in Parliament as a means of escape from a national conscription, which would have the effect of interrupting the industry of the country. He believed that the existence of the volunteer force was a warning to all nations that they could not come uninvited to England when they liked. Those citizens who wished to be saved the labour and trouble of actual drill and exercise must be ready to meet the expenses of those by whom such duties were undertaken and performed.

The Mayor of Belfast has received a telegram from the American rifle team accepting the invitation to a banquet in that city on the occasion of their approaching visit to Ireland. Their contest with the Ulster Rifle Association will take place at Clondeboyne, in County Down, the Irish residence of the Earl of Dufferin, who is on his way to this country, and is expected to be at home to welcome the American marksmen.

The Earl of Rosslyn, her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, arrived on Wednesday at Holyrood House, Edinburgh. In the afternoon he was presented by the Lord Provost and magistrates with the keys of the city, which were returned to the keeping of the civic authorities. His Grace and the Countess of Rosslyn afterwards entertained a large party of noblemen and gentlemen at dinner. A Levée was held at the palace on Thursday morning, and the Assembly was opened in the afternoon.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last day's racing at Newmarket was a considerable improvement upon the previous day, and the match between Galopin and Stray Shot over the R.M. occasioned a great amount of excitement. Proceedings commenced with the Exning Two-Year-Old Plate, for which long odds were laid on the undefeated Coronella; and, as usual, none of her five opponents could make her gallop. The Second Spring Two-Year Old Stakes resulted in a complete fiasco. For some unaccountable reason Mr. Chaplin declared to win with the Jocosia filly, notwithstanding which 7 to 4 was freely laid on his other representative, Red Cross Knight. The filly was beaten some distance from home; but Goater, who was on Red Cross Knight, waited in the hope that she would come again, and, when he finally set to work on his own account, was beaten a head by General Peel's Land's End, a very nice filly by Trumpeter—Faraway. Odds of 2 to 1 were at first laid on Galopin for the match; but Stray Shot looked so well, and her party appeared so confident, that 6 to 4 was taken freely at the finish. The race needs little description, for the filly, who was in receipt of 10 lb., never had the smallest chance, and was defeated in a common canter by eight lengths. Galopin was considerably above himself, and will probably become pounds better on the Derby Day; still, he did enough to show that he retains that brilliant turn of speed for which he was so distinguished last season.

There has been no sensational betting on the Derby at Bath this year; but, under the management of Mr. John Sheldon, the meeting showed a wonderful improvement, and some capital sport took place. Newport, who ran so well at Chester, was made a great favourite for the Juvenile Stakes, but could not concede 12 lb. to the colt by Mariner—Codicil, a fair youngster in Mr. Brayley's stable. Old Lady Atholstone, starting at a long price, as usual, carried the top weight, and won the Beaufort Handicap very easily; and Lord Berners, a colt by Lord Clifden—Suttee, who has been backed at very outside prices for the Derby, came in alone for the Twenty-third Biennial Stakes. His chief opponents, however, were Town Crier, a non-stayer, who finished the absolute last in the Two Thousand, and Mary White, also a non-stayer; so the performance does not go for much, especially as Constable had to ride him hard nearly all the way. On Wednesday ten ran for the Somersetshire Stakes, which is the largest field that has started for the race since Grand Coup was successful in 1865. They must, however, have been a very moderate lot, for Fraulein (9 st. 3 lb.), a presumed non-stayer, won just as she liked, and Town Crier (7 st. 5 lb.), who ran so badly against Lord Berners, was third. The Weston Stakes fell to Repeat, as Cupid's bride came off just when he appeared to have a great chance, and the Codicil colt ran very badly.

The Manchester Summer Meeting attracted an immense attendance; but, though the fields were large and there was some capital sport, few of the events call for special comment. Sixteen came to the post for the Manchester Cup, which was the chief event of the meeting, and Marie Stuart (8 st. 12 lb.), who had never run since her inglorious display in the Ascot Cup last season, was made favourite. She ran exceedingly well, and defeated everything except Innishowen (5 st. 7 lb.), an Irish horse, of whom no one had ever heard, and who actually started at 50 to 1. The Truth gelding (7 st. 2 lb.), who was nearly as good a favourite as Mr. Merry's mare, ran very moderately; and Scamp (7 st. 9 lb.) also figured ingloriously.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Epsom Summer Meeting will commence on Tuesday next, and that the Derby will be decided on Wednesday. The field is likely to be made up of the following horses, and we have added the names of some of the probable jockeys:—Camballo (J. Osborne), Galopin (Morris), Claremont (Maidment), Repentance colt (F. Archer), Balfie (Cannon), Earl of Dartrey (Platt), Breachloader (Loates), Fareham, Seymour (C. Wood), Telescope, Bay of Naples (Custance), Makeshift colt (T. Osborne), Woodlands, Gilbert, Lord Berners (Constable), Great Britain (Chaloner), Clarendon, and Moriturus (Fordham). If the betting is a safe criterion, the race is merely a match between Camballo and Galopin, and the heavy rain which has recently fallen will be very welcome to the backers of the former.

On Friday last W. Cook and T. Taylor played a match of 1000 up for £100 a side, the latter receiving a start of 300 points. Taylor held his lead until close to the finish, when Cook made a series of good breaks, eventually running out with one of 173, and winning by 91 points. Taylor's largest contribution was 158 (45 "spots"). On Monday evening next W. Cook and John Roberts, jun., will play for the championship and £200, at the Criterion, Piccadilly.

The death of Lord Mackenzie, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, is announced. His Lordship was born in 1818, called to the Bar in 1842, and raised to the Bench in 1870.

On Tuesday the Archbishop of York reopened the church at Adwick-le-Street, near Doncaster, after restoration.

The Great Western Company have sent a cheque for £400 to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford—£250 for the funds of the institution, and £150 to be distributed amongst the permanent staff, as an acknowledgment of their services to the victims of the accident at Hampton Guy.

#### ELECTION ITEMS.

The hearing of the petitions against the return of the late Mr. John Mitchell as member for the county of Tipperary was begun on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Keogh, at Clonmel.

A Royal Commission has issued, appointing Mr. E. J. McIntyre, Q.C., Mr. Wyndham Slade, and Mr. Douglas Straight commissioners to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices reported by Mr. Justice Grove to have extensively prevailed at the last election for Boston. The inquiry will be held in August. Mr. Ernest Baggallay has been appointed secretary to the commission.

The return of the election accounts for the last contest at Norwich shows Mr. Tillett's costs to have been £2146, and Mr. Wilkinson's £2627.

Mr. Fuller Maitland, Liberal, and Mr. Howell Gwyn, Conservative, were on Saturday nominated as candidates for the representation of the county of Brecon, to fill the vacancy made by the elevation of Mr. Godfrey Morgan to the Peerage. The polling was appointed to take place on Thursday.

#### BISHOP COLENZO.

We readily admit the following note from Mr. John Westlake:—"Your number of last Saturday contains a short account of the career of the Bishop of Natal, in which is the statement that 'the courts of law would take no cognisance of the allegations of heresy.' Will you permit me, as the Bishop's counsel, to correct this error? When the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund withheld Bishop Colenso's salary, and he sued in Chancery for its payment, they did not bring forward his alleged heresy by way of defence; but the Master of the Rolls, Lord Romilly, expressly stated in his judgment that, had they done so, the defence would have been relevant, and it would have been his duty to inquire into the truth of the allegation. The case is reported in the third volume of the 'Law Reports,' Equity Series. If, therefore, it was determined to rest the case on a pretended deposition of the Bishop of Natal, in a proceeding which neither in substance nor in form was consonant with the law of the Church of England, the then managers of the party in this country have only themselves to thank for it. By doing so they deprived Dr. Colenso of that opportunity which he sought of vindicating his legal orthodoxy before a legal and impartial tribunal. With orthodoxy as measured, not by the law of his Church, but by the opinions of any number of its individual members, he has no concern."

The annual session of the Northern Association of Baptist Churches, at South Shields, was brought to a close on Tuesday. The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Middleton Teesdale.

Under the presidency of Mr. E. Baines, the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held on Wednesday at Wakefield. A good account of the association was given, and in the course of the proceedings a letter from M. Michel Chevalier was read, expressing the regret of the writer at not being able to attend the meeting, and conveying his opinion that by means of mechanics' institutes the intellectual and moral level of the working classes has been much elevated. At an evening meeting Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presided, and delivered an address on education.

The first review field-day of the season took place yesterday week on the Great Lines, Chatham, where the troops of the garrison were drawn up at ten o'clock. On the arrival of Major-General Erskine the officers and men were put through an extended course of manoeuvres, in the execution of which they were engaged for some time.—There was a field-day on Wednesday morning on Woolwich-common of all the troops in garrison.—Arrangements have been made for a series of military manoeuvres at Aldershot during the month of July. The force will be divided into two army corps, the first, under the command of Major-General Sir H. de Batho, numbering 10,561 officers and men, with 2456 horses and 54 guns, and the second under Major-General Sir J. Douglas, consisting of 10,239 officers and men, with 2302 horses and 54 guns.—The Marquis of Tweeddale presented new colours to the 82d Regiment (the Prince of Wales's Volunteers) at Shorncliffe Camp on Wednesday. The veteran commander expressed a hope that the history of the regiment would be as illustrious in the future as it had been in the past.

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A "NIP" IN MELVILLE BAY, OFF THE DEVIL'S THUMB

DRAWN BY WALTER MAY.





WEDDING GIFT PRESENTED TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.



## DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

A magnificent service of plate was presented last week by the Corporation of the City of London to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, in commemoration of their marriage. Its value is estimated at about 3000 gs. The service consists of a splendid centrepiece and candelabra, all in silver. It has been thought appropriate to give the entire design a marine character. The main work consists of a long oval plateau, having in the middle a large centrepiece representing "The Triumph of Venus born of the Sea." The plateau is 5 ft. 10 in. in length, and 2 ft. 6 in. wide. At the base are Tritons, supporting on one side the Royal arms, and on the other the arms of Russia, and separated by swans, which are still in Russia typical of marriage. On the margin of the plateau are four groups of Tritons, and at the ends two larger groups, showing galleys containing representations of the two great rivers, the Thames and the Neva. On the galley representing the Thames is a figure of Alfred the Great; on that of the Neva a figure of Peter the Great, the originators of the navies of England and Russia. The selection of the Roman costume for Peter the Great has been influenced partly by its being the costume used by Falconer for the great equestrian statue of Peter at St. Petersburg, and partly for harmony of general effect. Spaces are arranged on each galley for the arms of London and St. Petersburg; and on the plateau for the arms and supporters of the city of London. The candelabra 3 ft. 3 in. high, are designed to correspond with those which the Duke already possesses, but with the addition of marine figures to accord more closely with the design of the centrepiece. The whole work has been executed by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths, Haymarket. The plateau was designed for them by Mr. H. H. Armistead.

## THE BENEDICT TESTIMONIAL.

The testimonial gift to Sir Julius Benedict, for which his numerous friends and many of the patrons, professors, and amateurs of music have subscribed to show their regard towards him, was presented to him on Wednesday afternoon. This ceremony took place at Dudley House, Park-lane. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley presided over the company of noblemen and gentlemen and ladies. Sir Julius, who was knighted by her Majesty four years ago, has reached the age of seventy, having been born at Stuttgart in 1804; and it is forty years since he first came to London, introduced by Madame Malibran, after some experience as an opera composer at Vienna and Naples. He has long been well known and highly esteemed amongst us, not only by his original compositions, but more especially as the successful director and conductor of operas, oratorios, and concerts, by which performances he has done much to improve the popular taste for high-class music. The testimonial presented this week to Sir Julius Benedict consists of an ornamental silver table service, comprising a centre ornament, pair of candelabra, and dessert-stands. The centrepiece, bearing eight branches and glass tazzas for flower decoration, is surmounted by the figure of Apollo (a copy of the celebrated statue in the British Museum), and supports on its base figures of St. Cecilia and Sappho. It has an inscription as follows:—"Presented to Sir Julius Benedict, Kt., at Dudley House, on the 19th of May, 1875—the Earl of Dudley, president—by a large circle of amateurs and artists, in appreciation of his labours for forty years for the advancement of Art, and as a token of their esteem." On the reverse are engraved Sir Julius Benedict's arms and the various decorations which have been conferred upon him. The candelabra, each of which carries seven candles, are designed strictly in accordance with the centrepiece. They are enriched with reliefs of suitable subjects, viz.:—Orpheus relieving Eurydice from the Infernal Regions, Ulysses charmed by the Sirens, Orpheus playing to the Wild Animals, Pan leading a Dance of Wood Nymphs. The dessert service also carries out the general design, and bears figures of a musical character. All these pieces of plate have been made by Messrs. Stephen Smith and Son, of King-street, Covent-garden; they were designed and modelled by Mr. Harry Barrett, the artist employed by that firm.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The two ships of the Royal Navy, equipped for the scientific expedition which goes forth under the chief command of Captain G. S. Nares, R.N., to attempt the discovery of the North Pole, by way of Smith Sound from Baffin's Bay, are now quite prepared to start from Portsmouth; and they are to do so, as at present arranged, on next Saturday, the 29th inst. These ships are H.M.S. Alert, a screw-steamer, formerly rated as a five-gun sloop; and H.M.S. Discovery, screw-steamer, which has lately been purchased for the service from private owners, and has received her present name instead of the Bloodhound. The Alert is under Captain Nares' immediate command; while the Discovery is commanded by Captain H. F. Stephenson, R.N. Both vessels have been inspected by thousands of visitors, while lying at Portsmouth; and there has been an exhibition of the implements and apparel contrived for this expedition, laid up in the military baggage store, on the south jetty of the dockyard, near the entrance to the ships' basin. We give an illustration of the two vessels as they will appear on leaving the dock. The hull of the Alert is painted with a red streak, and that of the Discovery with a green streak. Our next week's paper will contain some illustrations of the apparatus, with the portraits of the two officers commanding the Alert and Discovery.

The Alert is a vessel of 1045 tons, as now registered, but 751 tons by the old measurement, with engines of 430 indicated horse-power. These engines have been transferred from the Cygnet to the Alert, as more powerful than those the Alert had before. Her dimensions are—Length over all, 179 ft.; extreme breadth, 32 ft. 6 in. She made the speed of 8½ knots an hour on her trial-trip. The Discovery is a sharp-bowed vessel of 550 tons; her length is 165 ft. She was built for the seal trade not two years ago. She is fitted with engines and screw-propeller, but her speed is rather less than that of the Alert. There are spare fans for the screw of each vessel, and spare rudders likewise, provided in case of accidents among the ice. When in winter quarters the screws will be lifted up out of harm's way into screw-wells, the screw-shafts drawn inboard, and the rudders unshipped and hoisted up to davits over the stern. The propelling-shaft is telescopic at both extremities, so that when a collision with the ice seems imminent it can be easily disconnected from the screw by means of a system of leverage, and the screw hoisted on deck. The steam-crab by which this latter work is performed is so arranged amidships that after the screw has been lifted it can be used to draw the vessel through the floe or along the shore. For this purpose the ice-anchor—a rudimentary mass somewhat like an "S" in shape, with the lower hook broadened—is made fast ahead by a warp, and then pulled upon by the "crab." Each vessel is barque-rigged, with Cunningham's patent reefing topsails; and the masts will be interchangeable, having been so constructed that, in case of accident, the spars of the Alert can be erected on board the Discovery, and vice versa. The rigging is of a light

but durable character, and men are engaged in covering all the ironwork above and below with a coating of leather, as a protection for the hands of the sailors in the cold latitudes whither they are bound. Both ships have been strengthened for their encounter with the ice by a thick "doubling" of timber, covered at the stern and round the bows with a plating of wrought iron an inch thick. Besides this, the vessels are fitted with five water-tight bulkheads each, with engines to pump out any water which may succeed in forcing its way below. Inside a coat of a species of thick felt, called "fearnought," has been fastened on below the interior lining of planking, to produce greater warmth in the 'tween-decks space. This in the Arctic regions will further be promoted by a coat of snow a foot thick on the upper deck, and over everything there will be a "housing" of fearnought, converting the upper deck into a species of tent.

One addition which has been made to the outfit of the ships is a cylindrical contrivance very like a cask, and large enough for a man to stand upright in, run up to the topgallant mast-head. This is the well-known "crow's nest" of which frequent mention is made in the records of Arctic voyages and of those in search of whales. It is a barrel-shaped construction, 4½ ft. high and 2½ ft. in diameter, which consists of a framework covered with canvas, open, or rather half-open, at the top, and having a planked bottom, with a trap-hole left in it. Here the nest is entered by means of a suspended ladder connected with the maintop. Attached to the topgallant masthead, this crow's nest will screen the look-out man from the fatal effects of the northern blast. The crow's nest is usually provided with a seat, a recess to hold telescopes, a speaking trumpet, a rifle and ammunition, signal flags, and a movable screen, which can be shifted round the top to keep the icy wind from the watchman's head. It is of the utmost importance that a careful look-out should be maintained from the moment the icy latitudes have been entered. When the vessel is passing through cross or floe ice, or when there is any apprehension of danger, the captain seldom or never leaves this elevated and exposed watch-tower.

Among the improved fittings are Messrs. Hill and Clark's tackle for lowering boats, which Captain Nares lately found of great value in the Challenger. The apparatus is of very simple though ingenious construction, consisting of self-detaching slip-hooks and rings, which can be readily attached to the ordinary chain slings and blocks. It secures the descent of a boat, however hastily it may be required, upon an even keel. The rings cannot by any possibility be detached from the hooks so long as there is a strain upon them. But the moment the boat becomes waterborne the fastenings are disengaged and the boat is free. The whole apparatus is almost automatic, and, besides securing certain and instantaneous action, it dispenses with the tugging and confusion of the ordinary boat-lowering gear.

The captain's cabin is in neither ship a very spacious apartment; but the circumstance that in the Alert the engines and boilers are amidships affords Captain Nares better accommodation than that which falls to the lot of Captain Stephenson in the Discovery, where the engines and boilers are aft. Both cabins are plentifully supplied with lockers. Each of the other officers' cabins, which are about 6 ft. long and 7 ft. broad, is furnished with a handsome rack of drawers, which at night is transformed into a snug bed by simply placing a mattress on the top; the inmate is kept from falling out by a longitudinal sideboard. The cabins are lighted by circular skylights cut in the deck; a few of the after cabins are lighted by inverted prisms inserted in the planking of the quarter-deck. The doors at each side open into a corridor, which is also lighted from above, and forms a commodious mess-room for the officers, who will all dine together. The way below lies through "booby hatches," to each of which is a porch with a door to it. The order will be imperative in the Arctic regions that everyone passing up or down shall close one door before opening the other, so as to prevent as far as practicable the escape of heat and the intrusion of cold.

The supply of fuel for steaming purposes does not strike one as being very large, when it is stated that each vessel will use four tons per day in steaming at a rate of six knots under the favourable conditions of an open sea and a clean bottom. When making their way through the ice the ships must be under steam almost continuously. Each ship is furnished with a couple of Martin's self-canting anchors, which can be easily stowed away. The chimney of the galley-fire has been made to perform a double service. Embedded in the fore-deck is a capacious metal basin, which, when the Polar latitudes have been reached, will be filled with snow, and the galley chimney passing through it will condense it. By these means a supply of water will be obtained in the place where it is most required.

The complement of the Alert, the senior ship, consists of sixty-two officers and crew all told—viz., the captain (Captain G. S. Nares), the commander (who is Commander Albert Hastings Markham), four lieutenants, one sub-lieutenant, two surgeons, one chaplain, one assistant paymaster in charge, one naturalist, a chief boatswain's mate, a chief carpenter's mate, a ship's steward, a cook, two captains of fore-castle, three ice quartermasters, a captain of the maintop and a captain of the foretop, a sailmaker and a ropemaker, an armourer, in charge of gunner's stores, second captains of maintop and foretop, a cooper, captain of hold, a shipwright, carpenter's crew, fourteen able seamen, a captain's steward and a ward-room steward, a ward-room cook, two engineers, a leading stoker, three stokers and coal-trimmers, two marines, and Esquimaux or Danes as dog-drivers. The second ship, the Discovery, will carry fifty-nine hands—that is to say, she will have no commander or officer next in rank to Captain Stephenson, and she will have two able seamen less than the Alert.

It will be understood that Commander Markham is on board the Alert, as second to Captain Nares; Lieutenants Pelham Aldrich, Alfred C. Parr, George A. Giffard, and W. H. May, together with Sub-Lieutenant Egerton, also serve on board the Alert; while Lieutenants Wyatt, Rawson, Lewis A. Beaumont, Robert H. Archer, and Reginald B. Fulford, with Sub-Lieutenant Conybeare, are on board the Discovery, under Captain Stephenson. Dr. E. L. Moss, M.D., is surgeon to the Alert. For chaplains, the Rev. C. E. Hodson, R.N., has been appointed to the Alert, and the Rev. W. H. Pullen, formerly a minor canon of Salisbury Cathedral, and the author of "Dame Europa's School," to the Discovery. Mr. Pullen has not hitherto been connected with the Navy.

Among the crews there are no Arctic veterans; in fact, with the exception of Captain Nares, Commander Markham, and the six ice quartermasters, not a man has ever been in the Arctic regions. The ice quartermasters are experienced whalers; three are from Peterhead, three from Dundee; and all six, before joining the expedition, were members of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The crews of the two ships may be called the pick of the British Navy. The difficulty was not to find men, but to make selections from the host of eligible volunteers from all ships on the home station. Age, height, character, temperament, and constitution were all taken into consideration. The age standard is from twenty-four to thirty-one; the height standard from five feet six inches to five feet nine inches. The

medical examination was extremely rigorous, and soundness of teeth was a *sine qua non*, since without good teeth no man can eat frozen biscuit. Both crews abound in musicians, vocal and instrumental; and this is well, for men who can sing a good song and play a merry tune will contribute not a little to the cheerfulness of the sequestered little company, isolated in the ice amid the thick perpetual darkness of an Arctic winter.

Each ship is furnished with theatrical properties and wardrobe, so that amateur theatrical performances can be given on board. A piano has been presented to the Alert and an organ put on board the Discovery. The Admiralty have made a grant of £25 for each ship, to be expended in the purchase of apparatus for games. In accordance with the Admiralty rule, a library has been furnished to each ship. The Alert will carry five tons of spirits of wine, ten tons of bread, eighty-five tons of beef, pork, bacon, coffee, sugar, flour, and preserved meats, and ten tons of purser's stores. The total weight on board will be about 540 tons, and the estimated draught of water will be 15 ft. 6 in. forward, and 17 ft. aft. The Discovery will carry four tons and a half of spirits of wine, nine tons of bread, seventy-eight tons of beef, flour, sugar, bacon, pork, coffee, and preserved meats. The total weight on board this vessel, including machinery, will be 440 tons, which it is estimated will give a draught of 15 ft. 4 in. forward and 16 ft. 3 in. aft.

There is a quantity of "preserved coal" on board, supplied by the Crown Preserved Coal Company, of Liverpool, for the use of the expedition. This fuel has been manufactured under the superintendence of the Government Inspector, Mr. McCulloch. It is warranted to withstand the effects of any climate, hot or cold, and it occupies a remarkably small space in stowage, about thirty-two cubic feet per ton. It is composed of the best Welsh coal, or rather coal dust, compressed by hydraulic power into hard, compact, square blocks, weighing from 28 lb. to 56 lb. each, which can be so built up in the coal-bunkers as to utilise every square inch of room. Its hardness also reduces dirt and dust to a minimum. It is extensively used by the Indian railways and the Messageries Maritimes of France, and was supplied to the Devastation previous to her departure for Malta.

The commanders and officers of the expedition dined with the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Saturday last, at his official residence in Whitehall. They have been entertained, also, by the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, and by the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. R. E. Davies, the latter having invited leading members of the learned societies from London to his banquet on Thursday evening. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were to visit the ships on the day before their departure from Portsmouth.

## THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

Some further illustrations of this terrible shipwreck, which cost more than three hundred lives, are given in the present Number. They include views of the rocks off the Scilly Isles, where the German Atlantic steamer was lost on the night of Friday, the 7th inst. The Scilly Isles are composed of half a dozen larger and several score smaller islands. The larger are St. Mary's, Treco, Bryher, St. Agnes, and Sampson's. Many of the smaller are mere barren craggy islets. They are surrounded by a maze of dangerous shoals and half-concealed ledges of granite rock. The south-westernmost islet, or rather rock, is that which is called the Bishop Rock. On the Bishop Rock is a lighthouse. The nearest inhabited island to this is St. Agnes, on which is another lighthouse. St. Mary's, the capital of the group, is further to the eastward, half a dozen miles from the Bishop Rock. The Bishop Rock is the furthest islet of the whole archipelago. Its distance from the nearest mainland town, Penzance, is not far short of fifty miles. The lights are visible in fine weather at a distance of about sixteen miles, and at the Bishop there is a fog-bell. The exact spot where the wreck occurred is called the Retarrier Ledges, a range of rocks within three quarters of a mile of the Bishop Rock, and of which the bell at the Bishop Rock should have given warning. There is plenty of water close to the ledges, ranging up to forty-four fathoms, and there is a channel between the two largest rocks with from six to nine fathoms in it. The ledges, indeed, vary considerably. Some portions are awash at low water, others are covered at a third flood, and some have a couple of fathoms of water upon them at high tide. In sweeping round to the southward of the Bishop the Schiller took her proper course; but she ought to have been considerably more to the southward. The Channel official sailing directions recommend that the sixty fathom line should be kept. The wreck seems attributable to two causes—first, the dense fog, which rendered both the light at the Bishop and that at St. Agnes invisible from the Schiller, as it concealed everything at a few yards distance; secondly, the treacherous current which sets across the entrance to the Channel, in a north-westerly direction, chiefly after westerly and south-westerly gales, and which is known to mariners as Rennell's Current. Many ships have been wrecked at Scilly by this current carrying them out of their reckoning. There was a south-westerly wind blowing in full strength at the time of the wreck. There was, however, little tidal current, it being near low water. But the flood tide at this point sets north, and the ebb south. If the tidal current did not aid in carrying the Schiller to her fate the state of the tide was in other respects unfortunate. Had it been high water when the Schiller struck many more might have been saved. As it was, the steadily-rising waters, lashed into fury by the wind, with the heavy ground swell, beat ever more and more strongly upon the hundreds of unfortunate creatures clinging to the wreck wherever they could obtain a hold. They were thus frequently washed away. The masts were the last places of refuge, but these proved of no avail, for the vessel lay broadside on, and the sea made a clean breach over her. The wreck occurred at half-past ten on the Friday night, and the first party of survivors came ashore at St. Agnes. It is a wonder they reached the shore in safety, as the dense fog still continued, the wind was blowing strongly, the sea running heavily, and many dangers intervened. This boat was under the command of Harry Helens, chief officer, and contained six others, including a couple of passengers. The news was brought to the Isles by Mr. Obadiah Hicks, of St. Agnes. A new screw-steamer, the Lady of the Isles, which plies between Penzance and Scilly, was dispatched with all speed to the scene of the catastrophe, towing with her the Scilly life-boat. She was, however, too late to save life. The masts had fallen, with those who clung to them; but two other boats had got away from the wreck, with twenty-six more persons. The total number of survivors was forty-three; and, as the ship had carried 254 passengers, with a crew of 101, the loss of life was 312. The rescued people were most kindly treated on the Scilly Isles, and afterwards at Penzance. Much praise is due to Mr. Dorrien Smith, the lord of the Isles, Mr. Hall, Mr. Banfield, the German Consul, agent for the Eagle Line, Mr. Buxton, the American Consul, Mr. Handley, Superintendent of Customs, Captain Sherris, Mr. James Bailey, Dr. Moyle, Mr. W. J. Ferris, and many others, for their humane efforts upon this occasion. One of our Illustrations shows the



scene on Penzance pier at half-past ten on the Sunday morning, when thirty-three of the survivors, including Mrs. Jones, the only woman saved, landed from the little steamer *Lady of the Isles*. This is from a sketch by Mr. Joseph Bligh, of Penzance, who furnishes our views of the rocks and lighthouse, as well as that of the Queen of the Bay taking up one of the Australian or New Zealand mail-bags adrift from the wreck.

The funeral of the dead brought ashore in the Scilly Isles is thus described by a correspondent:—"An inquest had been formally opened by Mr. Hall, the senior magistrate, who acts as coroner, and all preparations made for the interment of the bodies, except the few which the friends had telegraphed to request should be allowed to remain unburied for a while. There had been one funeral before we came—that of Mrs. Leo Weste; but for the remainder a joint funeral had been arranged. It was an impressive spectacle. There was about the little capital of the isle, Hugh Town, the same dreary aspect of desolation and loneliness. The little streets were empty and the shops closed. There was but one place of congregation, and one purpose for all the inhabitants. There were no trappings of woe, not a single sign of mourning except the black painted coffins. The islanders have no hearses, no mourning coaches, and to carry thirty-seven bodies at one funeral would have been more than the limited male population of the island could manage; yet no one could look upon the scene unmoved. For hearses there were the little two-wheeled island carts, drawn by the little shaggy island ponies, some of the carts being too small to take two bodies. Each horse was led by its driver, and the cortege proceeded slowly in Indian file, on its way. It was a humble but touching token of the feeling hearts of the islanders, that there was hardly a coffin that was not bestrewn with flowers. It mattered not that the bodies were all unknown. Death was before the islanders in that dread shape which they know but too well, and they paid it all the respect in their power. One of the saddest sights in the procession was that of a husband, heartbroken and desolate, walking feebly behind the carts which contained the remains of his wife and little child. A few more carts, and then came another surrounded by a group of young men who wore the insignia of the Order of Good Templars. On the body that lay within that coffin was found a card which showed that the deceased belonged to that order. The Good Templars of Scilly had never seen their brother in life, but they acknowledged the brotherhood. The carts were drawn by all kinds of horses—grey, black, and brown. At length the long line came to an end, and then followed the mourners. These comprised nearly all the inhabitants of the island. Among those who followed were Mr. Dorrien Smith, Lieutenant Dorrien Smith, Mr. Hall, Mr. Banfield, Mr. Hardley, Mr. Moyle, Mr. Buxton, Mr. T. J. Stevens, Mr. John Stevens, and the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. Smith's chaplain, by whom the funeral service was to be performed. The interment took place in the little stone-walled island churchyard, near the old town, the former capital of the island. About a mile from the pier, along a rugged road which commands the sea on each side for a great part of its course, two graves had been prepared, in which the coffins were piled one on another, and the solemn burial service of the Church was read over them. Two of the previous interments had been in single graves. Of the immense number of the bodies of the drowned more were hourly arriving, so that space could not be had to provide a single grave for each. The proceedings were necessarily of a lengthened character. While yet the interments were proceeding telegrams were received from friends of two of the deceased requesting the bodies to be kept, and in compliance with their requests the coffins were brought back to the pier. Another lady, Madame Zach, was buried singly, by the special request of the German Ambassador. She was borne to a grave in a mahogany coffin, on which was a black plate, on which was inscribed Augusta Zach, aged thirty-seven, died May 7. The coffin, which was preceded by a dozen men dressed in black, was carried by eight mourners, and Mr. Banfield, German Consul, followed as chief mourner. The officers of the Schiller also followed, as well as many persons living on the island. The Rev. Mr. White officiated. Mrs. Leo Weste's body is interred in a separate grave, under a beautiful row of palms. The other graves have had placed at their heads a small black board, bearing a number, painted in white figures, corresponding with a number in possession of Mr. Handley, the Receiver of Wrecks, who has placed opposite to each a description of the bodies and the property found on them." The portrait of Captain Thomas, who was a German, but of English parentage, is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Jabez Hughes, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

It is admitted by all that the Schiller was a fine ship, and that Captain Thomas was a brave and good seaman. There are many who hold that he was not altogether free from blame for this dreadful affair. His anxiety for his ship is indisputable, having been up five nights watching. He was a proficient in his profession, and had some knowledge of the course between Plymouth and New York, as he had already safely navigated the Schiller over the Atlantic eight times. It is difficult to reconcile these facts with the error in judgment which has brought about this calamity. That a steady, industrious, educated man, acquainted with every inch of the course he had so often traversed, should imagine himself fifty miles from a point of danger when he was actually not more than thirty seems very remarkable. But it is not uncommon for a ship to be in advance of her commander's calculations—that is to say, his ship may get on faster through the water than he is aware. There had been no sun for three days previous to the accident, and Captain Thomas was working upon dead reckoning. On that same Friday at noon he believed himself to be in latitude 49.40 N., longitude 9 W.; and the course then given was south of the Scilly. This would have been the correct course, had the distance been as great as it was supposed to be; for in that case another mile or two would have cleared all danger. The engines at half-past eight were set at half-speed, and the fog-horn was kept blowing. But no soundings were taken, which under such circumstances would, according to the practice of an experienced officer, have been the only way to have ensured the safety of the vessel. Although there are nearly forty fathoms of water close to the very ledge on which the wreck took place, soundings for the bottom would have shown whether or not the ship were over a bed of rock.

These questions, however, must be decided by the competent official tribunal to be charged with the regular inquiry into all the circumstances of the shipwreck.

Three hundred and fifty-four adult emigrants sailed on Thursday week, by the steam-ship *Sarmatian*, for Quebec.

Mr. R. G. M. Browne has been appointed Marshal of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Evan Jones, deceased.

The good-service pension vacant by the death of General J. Drummond has been conferred upon Major-General W. S. M'Murdo, C.B.

It is proposed to subscribe £1500 from the surplus of the Oaks and Talke Collieries Explosion Fund for the benefit of the relations of those killed in the Bunker's-hill Colliery.

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT LEEDS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on Thursday week, opened at Leeds the Yorkshire Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, the objects of which are two—first, the encouragement of the fine arts and various manufactures; secondly, the liquidation of a debt of £10,000 left upon the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, connected with which are a school of science and a gallery of art.

The exhibition covers an area of an acre and a half, on the site of the Coloured Cloth Hall in Wellington-street, near the railway station. Inside the large open space in the middle has been erected the central hall, named, in honour of the Duke, "The Edinburgh Hall." It is a splendid structure of glass and iron, 186 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, and 75 ft. high, supported on forty pillars, with circular ribs to uphold the roof. Though practically in one span, the general effect is that of a nave with side aisles. At the west end a commodious orchestra has been erected capable of seating 400 singers, besides a band of one hundred performers. The organ, a handsome instrument, lent by Messrs. Gray and Davison, of London, is worth £1500, and was originally constructed for St. James's Hall, London. It contains seventy stops, including twenty couplers and composition stops. In front of the orchestra is a six-pounder field-gun, with stands of arms and ammunition complete, made by the firm of Greenwood and Batley, Leeds. At the opposite end of the Edinburgh Hall is placed a magnificent fountain, capable of throwing a jet of water to the roof of the building. It has been lent by Messrs. Handyside and Co., of Derby. There are some fine aquariums also in this department. The north side of the hall is occupied by various musical instruments, including pianos, upon which recitals will be frequently given.

A special building of two floors, about 200 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, has been erected for the department in which all classes of machinery, both stationary and in motion, are displayed. The manufactures occupying the galleries on each side of the Edinburgh Hall comprise specimens of various kinds of cloths and other textile fabrics, all carefully classified and arranged. There is also a large and valuable assemblage of instruments used in various branches of science, besides other objects, specimens, and productions of nature. The sanitary department is well supplied with disinfecting appliances, heat and ventilation producers, pipes, junctions, traps, and articles of special interest. In the Fine-Arts Gallery is a splendid collection of works, both ancient and modern. The total number sent in was 1500; and, as the whole of them could not be hung in the department intended for them, those forwarded within the last few days were placed round the Edinburgh Hall and in the Operative Department. The latter is a room remarkably well lighted, and in every way adapted to display them to the best advantage. This portion of the building will attract a large share of attention, as it contains a fine assortment of models and paintings. Many of the former are of a very ingenious character. The leather trade, of which Leeds has become one of the most important centres in the kingdom, is well represented, as is also a kindred branch—the wholesale manufacture of riveted boots—one giving employment to thousands of hands. In the remaining departments are mill furnishings, brass finishings, fire extinguishers, domestic utensils, glass, glass bottles, shears, knives and cutlery, brushes, ornamental trimmings, decorative work, furniture, stationery, calculating machines, dyeing and tanning products, oil, chemicals, dry-salters, and toilet requisites. Such is a brief outline of the contents of the Exhibition.

His Royal Highness left London, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, by special train, at ten minutes to nine o'clock, on the Thursday morning, travelling by the Great Northern Railway in the saloon generally used by the Prince of Wales on his journeys to Sandringham. The train arrived in Leeds at half-past twelve. A great crowd was waiting outside the station, and on the platform a guard of honour from the Militia was drawn up. The Prince was received by Alderman Marsden, the Mayor, Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Houghton, the High Sheriff of Yorkshire, the Mayors of Liverpool and Sheffield, and Mr. Edward Baines. The Prince was conducted to Avenue House, near Woodhouse Moor, which is the residence of the Mayor, Alderman H. R. Marsden. This gentleman, whose portrait and memoir we gave last week, appeared in his robe of office and gold chain at the railway station to greet his Royal Highness.

The procession from the railway station passed through Wellington-street, King-street, East-parade, Calverley-street, St. George's-street, Cookridge-street, and Woodhouse-lane, to Avenue House. The escort was a detachment of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) aided by the Leeds troop of the Prince of Wales's Yorkshire Hussars, Yeomanry Cavalry. The 4th West York Militia, under the command of Colonel Pollard, was drawn up on each side of King-street, and kept back the crowd. Around the large square forming the junction of Bond-street and St. Paul's-street and the East-parade the people were gathered in thousands, and were exceedingly demonstrative. The space in front of the Townhall afforded another excellent stand for sightseers. Here also the Leeds Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Gascoigne, lined the route on each side. Passing into Cookridge-street the Prince obtained his first view of the Mechanics' Institute, and was greeted by the scholars with hurrahs and great waving of handkerchiefs, which he repeatedly acknowledged. Opposite Blenheim-terrace the Engineers, under the command of Colonel Child, were drawn up on each side of Wood House, and the Leeds Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Robinson, were formed further up the lane, extending nearly from the gates of Avenue House. The procession arrived there a few minutes after one o'clock. The chief guests were at the door, and received his Royal Highness as he alighted from the Mayor's carriage. A guard of honour was furnished by the 1st West York Artillery Volunteers, under Captain Cooper, and the bands of the Rifle and Artillery Volunteers, which were stationed on the lawn, played the National Anthem, while the guard presented arms as his Royal Highness entered the grounds. Among the company brought together to meet him were the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Ripon, and Lords Faversham, Elphinstone, and Houghton. As soon as luncheon was over the procession formed in the same order as before, and went to the Exhibition building.

The exterior of the Exhibition building was beautifully decorated with flowers, fountains, and tasteful draperies; and some fine pictures were hung about the entrance. Baskets of ferns suspended from the arches of the aisle made the interior picturesque and cheerful. The whole space was fully occupied. The audience was composed chiefly of ladies clad in the brightest colours and newest fashions. The Duke of Edinburgh was accompanied here by the Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Town Council, in their robes; by Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding; the Earl of Faversham, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Houghton, Major-General Sir H. P. de Bathe, Commander of the Northern Districts; Sir H. Edwards, Bart., Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., Sir John Brown, Bart., the Hon. C. Duncombe, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Tennant, M.P., Mr. Wheelhouse, M.P., and others. The National Anthem was sung by the

chorus, as the Prince and the Mayor, with the other distinguished visitors, entered the Exhibition building. A prayer was then offered by the Rev. John Gott, Vicar of Leeds; after which the Town Clerk read the address from the Mayor and Corporation. The Mayor, taking this document from the hands of the Town Clerk, ascended the dais and presented it to the Duke of Edinburgh. It was received by his Royal Highness, who made a suitable reply. Due regret was expressed on both sides at the absence of the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Duke was then conducted through the various departments, of which he spoke in favourable terms. At half-past four o'clock the procession was re-formed, and moved out to Woodhouse Moor. Here were assembled 31,000 Sunday-school children, each of whom had been presented with a medal and badge at the expense of the Mayor. As the Royal carriage passed the immense platform the children struck up the National Anthem, the effect of which was touching and even startling. At half-past six his Royal Highness attended a banquet at the Mayor's rooms at the Townhall, where eighty select guests, including many noblemen and members of Parliament, sat down to a splendid repast. At eight o'clock there was a grand ball in the Victoria Hall, which was attended by nine hundred invited guests. The Duke led off after the first dance, and then started from Leeds on his return journey to London. He got back to London at midnight.

In the two pages of Engravings that occupy the middle of this Supplement, the principal scene, that of the opening ceremony, is accompanied by several incidents of the Leeds Exhibition or of the visit of his Royal Highness to Leeds. There is but one that seems to require a word of additional explanation: it is that of an ingenious toy, consisting of the figure of a sailor at a pump, with some hidden mechanism by which the figure was made to pump water and fill a cup at the dropping of a penny or other coin of some weight into the till or money-box.

## THE LATE ADMIRAL SHERARD OSBORN.

Just as the Arctic expedition is about to sail Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, whose name is connected with a previous enterprise in high latitudes, has been unexpectedly removed from us. The gallant officer, as mentioned last week, died suddenly at his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, late of the Madras Army, and was born April 25, 1822, so that he was only in his fifty-fourth year. He entered the Navy in 1837, and served in the East Indies and in China until 1843, passing his examination in December, 1848. Having obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1846, he was, three years later, selected as a volunteer for the Arctic expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, under Captain H. T. Austin, C.B. In that expedition, and in the following one under Sir E. Belcher, he held the command of the *Pioneer* during a protracted service of three winters and five summers in the Arctic Seas, and made several long sledge journeys, the last one exceeding a thousand miles, on foot. He also served with distinction during the Russian war, for which he received a Companionship of the Bath and the orders of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. In 1857, as commander of the *Furious*, he took part in the capture of the Taku Forts, afterwards performing the rare feat of taking that ship, with two or three gun-boats, six hundred miles from Shanghai up the river Yan-Tze-Kiang, by which the navigation was opened to Hankow. Captain Sherard Osborn accompanied Lord Elgin to Japan; but two years afterwards, his health having suffered, he returned home on half pay. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed to the command of the *Donegal*, which formed part of the expeditionary force to Mexico. An arrangement, in 1862, for putting Captain Osborn in command of a Chinese naval force did not take effect, owing to the conduct of the Chinese Government. His name will long be associated with the turret system of ship-building; for in the controversy respecting its merits he took a prominent part, and in 1864 was appointed to the command of the *Royal Sovereign*, a vessel which had been adapted to it by the Admiralty, under the superintendence of the late Captain Cowper Coles. After the paying off of the *Royal Sovereign* Captain Osborn was for many years managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay. He was well known as an author, and was also an ardent politician, having unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1868.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Vernon Heath, of Piccadilly.

## THE MURDEROUS MUTINY AT SEA.

The American schooner *Jefferson Borden*, which arrived in the Thames, about a fortnight ago, with three of her crew badly wounded, having been shot by the captain after they had murdered the two mates, was shown in one of our Illustrations last week. A portrait of the captain, Mr. William Memson Patterson, who is also part owner of the vessel, belonging to the port of Boston, Massachusetts, has been engraved for this publication from a photograph by Mr. Henri Claudet, of Regent-street, taken on the 10th inst. The captain is a small, tough, wiry man, about forty years of age. He had his wife on board the *Jefferson Borden*; and of the two mates killed by those dastardly mutineers, the first, Corydon Patterson, was his brother, and the second, Charles Patterson, was his cousin. The three men, Miller, Clew, and Smith, whom he shot down and secured, with the assistance of Aitken, the steward, are still under surgical care in the London Hospital, Whitechapel. Their lives are not in present danger, but it will be some days, probably, before they can be brought up at Bow-street Police Court to answer the charge against them. They will most likely be delivered up to the Consul of the United States Government, and sent back across the Atlantic for trial. Clew is said to be the only Englishman of the three, and it is not certain what can be known about him. While on board he passed for some time as a foreigner.

At the meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod at Edinburgh, yesterday week, a bequest by Mrs. Clark, Gateside, Paisley, of £1000, for the foundation of bursaries in Hebrew and Greek, in the Theological Hall, was intimated.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., who was present at a dinner given by the Amalgamated Friendly Societies at Hastings, on Monday, expressed his conviction that the merchant service was never so free from rotten ships as at present, and that the Merchant Shipping Bill would give as great security for life at sea as legislation can give.

The national parliament of the Principality promises to be revived next year in all its pristine splendour. Some Welsh members of Parliament, together with the mayor, corporation, and other public bodies of the town, attended a gorsedd held on Monday at Wrexham, at which proclamation was made of the great National Eisteddfod of 1876.





THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH OPENING THE YORKSHIRE EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES AT LEEDS.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A retrospect of a few weeks of the proceedings of the House of Commons would show that practically there has been an Irish Parliament sitting at Westminster, and some judgment may be formed of how a Home-Rule Parliament, located on College-green, would demean itself. In the outset, it may be said that, in their opposition to the Peace Preservation Bill, the Irish members, under the lead of Mr. Butt, with Mr. Sullivan for his lieutenant, have conducted themselves with a skill, a courage, a perseverance, and, for the most part, with a temper that is worthy of all praise. No doubt there have been ebullitions even from the leaders; and one or two of the body, who would, probably, be eccentric and offensive in any situation, have given tastes of their disagreeable quality; but these have been the exception. The physical exertion which Mr. Butt, and in a less ostensible degree, Mr. Sullivan, have gone through has been almost superhuman. The discussions on the bill have lasted a long time, and on every occasion its opponents have fought every inch of ground, and, undaunted by crushing divisions, have returned again and again to the combat with unabated energy. They have illustrated, in no ordinary degree, the familiar apothegm which is applied to Britons, that they never know when they are beaten.

Taking up the thread of the debate at a comparatively recent point, when the measure was in the last throes of Committee, it may be said that at the moment of projection, when it seemed that that stage was about to be completed, there was particular quiet amongst the Irish members. Their last division in Committee had been taken, the last amendments had faded away, when Mr. Downing rose, and, in a pseudo Louis Quatorze manner, and, with an effusion which was half droll, as it were, returned thanks for the honour which had been done the Irish members—that is, for the courtesy and consideration with which they had been treated by the House and the Government. The proceeding, owing to the lumbering manner in which it was carried on, was slightly ludicrous; but, good, easy man, he little knew what he was to bring on himself. In the first place, there were many besides the Irish members who thought that this formality was no business of his, and that he had taken undue advantage of Mr. Butt's momentary absence to usurp a function which belonged to that gentleman. Then it seemed that he had assumed that all the Irish members were entirely of his mind in the matter, forgetting that there were some querulous spirits amongst his compatriots who never agreed, even with their nominal leaders. Naturally, and following their cranky inspirations, Mr. Biggar and Mr. Ronayne protested that they felt no gratitude, acknowledged no courtesy, disclaimed all sense of consideration, and, as one of them said in his vernacular, were not parties to the blarney which had been outpoured. Worse than this, Mr. Butt, having come in, managed to say a last few words on the measure, and then himself expressed the feeling of the more reasonable and less rugged and dogged of the Irish members.

This may have seemed the unkindest cut of all at Mr. Downing, but it was not; for, subsequently, he was hailed before the House by Mr. Biggar, and, oh! terrible! by Major O'Gorman, who told how they had written to the presumptuous member for Cork repudiating his representation of them in anything that was meant to be courteous, and gentle, and conciliatory. Each letter was characteristic of the writer, for Mr. Biggar had written just as he speaks; while the epistle of the gallant and irascible Major, if it was read between the lines, might have been construed into what, in the days to which he would with fitness have belonged, was called "a message." The episode was not exactly amusing, and probably least of all to Mr. Downing, who turned restive, and met the statements of his correspondents with testy denials.

When the third reading of the bill came on, it seemed in the outset that this stage would be conducted with quietude and good sense; for Mr. Butt, accepting the situation, merely signified that he would take a last division, and hoped that there would be no further discussion. His *mot d'ordre*, however, was at once challenged by a dryasdustical-lawyer Irish member who had not been present at the previous discussions, and who therefore chose to deliver in bulk all the observations which would have been spread over the debates. At once railing tongues were let slip, and a noble Lord who was a Protestant and an English representative, but is now a Catholic and an Irish member, and who is evidently uneasy in his new position, as is his wont, strove to assert himself by a defiant manner, and still more by uttering his sentiments in a voice of thunder. Again, a Home-Ruler who is eminently disagreeable in speech and demeanour, and most disagreeable of all when he seeks to be facetious, out-did himself in unpleasantness, and so "riled," a very Liberal English member who had opposed the bill uniformly, that he rose and in an emotional passion declared that the person alluded to had suddenly convinced him that Coercion Acts were necessary for Irishmen.

With the departure of the Peace Preservation Bill, it might have been thought that the Irish Parliament sitting at Westminster would have prorogued itself. But no; for whereas the Coercion Bill was disposed of at a morning sitting, on that very evening at nine there was an Irish motion imminent, and the representatives of Ireland came down in such numbers as almost to avert the "count" which happily was achieved. The next day an Irish bill occupied all but three quarters of an hour of a Wednesday's sitting, and it was instantly succeeded by another, which Mr. Butt, its proprietor, hoped to get read a second time before the inevitable *cloture* at a quarter to six o'clock. At twenty minutes to that hour the Secretary for Ireland, in a speech of three minutes duration, opposed the measure, and in the two minutes that were left the Irishmen changed their tactics, and, instead of taking a division, as was their professed intention, one of their number performed the easy task of talking the bill out. The next evening was remarkable; for at least one Government bill, which it was supposed would have occupied some hours and involved a flood of financial lecturing from Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Fawcett, slipped through a stage without a word, owing to the absence of those gentlemen at the time of restoration. Good progress was made with the list, and presently the Irish bill, which had lapsed by efflux of time the day before, was reached where it stood in the form of an adjourned debate. It was getting late, and it was Mr. Butt's cue that, though the debate should be renewed, it was not to be renewed then; so he got a colleague to move a still further adjournment. Somehow, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was stung out of his usual equanimity and gentleness, and with almost passion, he denounced Mr. Butt as dodging to prevent his bill being sacrificed at once, which it was very natural that he should do. Thereupon Mr. Sullivan rushed into the fray, and poured out all his wealth of sarcasm and aggravation, and gave special proof of his readiness and adroitness in retort. Mr. Butt fumed, and altogether there was a pretty considerable row. Mr. Disraeli was not present, and the lead was in commission between Mr. Hardy and the Chancellor or the Exchequer. Suddenly the former leaped up, and, in a semi-frenzy, developed his worst qualities as a debater, and did his best to inflame the excited House to madness. As it happened, his violent de-

nunciations had a contrary effect to that which might have been supposed; for, somehow, it seemed to strike the audience that here was a ludicrous illustration of a storm in a teacup, and everybody calmed down; while Sir Stafford Northcote, intervening with a good-natured remonstrance against a perfunctory waste of time in the small hours, advised everyone to go to bed and to begin their holidays happily in the morning. This suggestion was spontaneously adopted, and the assembly dissolved instantly for the Whitsun vacation.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera Mdle. Thalberg has added another success to that which she had previously obtained in her representations of the character of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni"—by her performance of the part bearing the same name in Auber's "Fra Diavolo." On Saturday last the young lady appeared for the first time as the heroine of the opera just named, and met with a deservedly favourable reception, especially in her delivery of the air at the beginning of the second act (encored) and the following couplets. The cast in other respects was the same as in the performance recently noticed.

On the previous Thursday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, with Madame Adelina Patti as Rosina, the cast having included the reappearance of Signor Cotogni as Figaro and other familiar features. The brilliant singing of Madame Patti called forth enthusiastic applause, especially in the cavatina, "Una voce," and in the lesson scene, the introduced pieces in which were the valse-aria from Gounod's "Mireille" and "Home, sweet home." The other performance of last week not already referred to, was a repetition of "Guglielmo Tell" on the Friday.

This week's proceedings began on Monday with "La Traviata," in which Madame Patti repeated her powerful performance as Violetta, a character which was a comparatively recent addition to her repertoire. On Tuesday "Fra Diavolo" was given again; on Wednesday "Lohengrin" was announced for the third time; for Thursday "Il Barbiere" was promised; for Friday "Les Huguenots," and this (Saturday) evening Mdle. Albani is to appear in a character new to her—that of Margherita in "Faust," the occasion serving also to bring back M. Faure as Mephistopheles.

The second Floral Hall concert, on Saturday, included fine vocal performances by Madame Adelina Patti, Mdle. Albani, Mdle. Marimon, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

At Her Majesty's Opera, M. Capoul and Signor Rota made their first appearances this season on Thursday week, respectively as Faust and Mephistopheles, to the Margherita of Madame Christine Nilsson in Gounod's popular opera. "Il Talismano" was repeated on Saturday, and "Faust" on Monday, and on Tuesday Mdle. Elena Varesi gained a fresh success by her artistic performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula"—Signor Fancelli's effective singing, as Elvino, having also been a feature of the evening.

For Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" was announced; and to-night (Saturday) "Faust" is to be repeated, cast as on Thursday week.

On Monday "Le Nozze di Figaro" is to be given, with Mdle. Anna de Belocca for the first time as Cherubino. The highly successful debut of this lady was recorded by us several weeks ago.

Verdi's "Requiem" in memory of Manzoni was performed for the first time in public, in this country, at the Royal Albert Hall, last Saturday afternoon. As the final rehearsal, on the previous Wednesday evening, enabled us to enter into a consideration of the merits of the work—the occasion having been almost of a public nature from the numbers present by invitation—we need now only record the fact of its avowedly public performance, again conducted by the composer, with the marked success that was foreshadowed by the reception already recorded. The excellent singing of the four solo vocalists—Mesdames Stolz and Waldmann, and Signori Masini and Medini; and the fine rendering of the choral and orchestral portions of the score were again important features. Several of the movements elicited much applause, and evident signs of a wish for their repetition, but this was only accorded in the case of the "Agnus Dei"—one of the pieces repeated at the rehearsal. There was a large attendance. The "Requiem" was given again on Wednesday evening.

Mr. John Hollingshead's scheme of French opera performances at the Gaiety Theatre was inaugurated on Saturday evening, when Halévy's "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" was given, with a high degree of excellence on the part of several of the artists, and a general efficiency of all concerned, that were eminently satisfactory. The principal lady, Mdle. Naddi, is a singer of exceptional merit, and the same may be said of the first tenor, M. Herbert. The several solos of Athenais were charmingly sung by Mdle. Naddi, particularly the graceful air, "Bocages epais." In the great duet for the lovers, in the second act, the lady displayed high declamatory power, as did M. Herbert, the representative of Oliver D'Entragues. This gentleman had previously distinguished himself by his admirable singing in several instances, especially in the air, "Ah, mes amis," and the romance, "Enfin un jour," the latter of which was so charmingly rendered that an enthusiastic encore was the result. As Berthe de Simiane, Mdle. Mary Albert acted and sang with much archness and vivacity; M. Barbet having been a thoroughly efficient representative of Hector de Byron, as was M. Dauphin of the irascible Capitaine Roland. The orchestra and chorus are well selected, and contribute largely to the completeness of the effect. Such performances of the charming productions of French opera-comique (properly so called) should meet with welcome and reward. Works of this style are only to be adequately rendered in their original language, and by French artists; and these representations at the Gaiety of acknowledged masterpieces should serve as a wholesome counterbalance to the spread of the frivolous burlesques which have assumed a title that they have no right to. "Les Mousquetaires" was repeated on Monday. On Tuesday Boieldieu's masterpiece, "La Dame Blanche," was given, with a complete and efficient cast, specialties having been the acting and singing of M. Laurent as Georges and Mdle. Paul de Vaure as Jenny. The other characters were also well filled—Marguerite by Madame Henault, Gaveston by M. Dauphin, Dikson by M. Bore, MacIrton by M. Joimisse, &c. "La Dame Blanche" was to be repeated on Thursday, "Les Diamants de la Couronne" was announced for Friday, and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" for this (Saturday) morning.

The first of this year's summer concerts at the Crystal Palace took place last Saturday afternoon, when the programme included Beethoven's choral fantasia, with Mr. Charles Hallé as the pianist; the vocal solos by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby and Signor Foli. The selection began with Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell" and ended with that of Wagner's "Rienzi," having also included Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, unaccompanied pianoforte solos by Mr. Hallé, and mis-

cellaneous pieces by the solo vocalists. The Crystal Palace choir co-operated with the fine orchestra in the choral fantasia and the performances were conducted by Mr. Manns.

On Thursday se'nnight a festival service of the London Gregorian Choral Association was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. There were about 1000 choristers and 160 clergymen present, and interspersed amongst the congregation under the dome were about 200 students of St. Mark's College, placed there to lead the singing, which required some guidance in so large an assembly. The choir was further augmented by ten brass and four stringed instruments. Dr. Stainer and Mr. C. Warwick Jordan presided at the organ. The choristers, among whom were contingents from about eighty churches in different parts of the country, chanted a processional hymn whilst marching to their places. The preliminary service was conducted by Minor Canon Calvert and Canon Gregory, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Helmore, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen. The association has about 1000 members, but much more might be done if it had larger funds at its disposal. The annual subscription for adults is limited to half a crown, and choir boys can be admitted on payment of the modest sum of sixpence annually.

The solo singers engaged for the forthcoming Norwich Musical Festival are Mdle. Albani, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Enequist, Madame Patey, Mdle. Anna de Belocca (one of Mr. Mapleson's most recent successes), Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. H. Guy, Mr. H. J. Minns, Mr. Wadmore, and Signor Foli. Sir Julius Benedict will again be the conductor. The programme includes Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Hymn of Praise;" Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art Great;" a selection from Pierson's "Jerusalem;" Haydn's "Imperial Mass;" Mr. Sullivan's "David and Jonathan" (composed expressly for this festival), Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," and Handel's "Messiah." Among the pieces announced for the evening entertainments are Randegger's "Fridolin" and Sir Julius Benedict's "Legend of St. Cecilia."

The fifty-second of the famous annual Rhenish musical festivals was opened last Sunday at Düsseldorf. The number of visitors is very large. The directors of the festival are Herr Joachim, the celebrated violinist, and Herr Tausch, of Düsseldorf. The orchestra is composed of 122 musicians, and the choir of 711 voices—223 sopranos, 192 contraltos, 121 tenors, and 175 basses.

## THEATRES.

The Charing-Cross Theatre has begun a new season, under the conduct of Mr. W. R. Field, and with a new line of dramatic art by Mr. H. Herman. "Jeanne Dubarry" is a skeleton romantic play in three acts. Its story attempts to describe the profligacy of the French Court under the sway of Louis XV., a Monarch who is very well personated by Mr. A. Nelson, and who is presented first to us as the victim of the caprices of his mistress, Jeanne Dubarry (Miss Edith Lynd). This lady behaves with the utmost impropriety, and places the King in the most ridiculous positions; but he condones her offences at the command of his passion, which, in fact, makes him nothing less than the slave of her most irrational wishes. The lady, besides, is false to him, and has formed a connection, under another name, with a political pamphleteer, René de Joveney (Mr. H. C. Sidney), whose satirical verses irritate the King. The audacity of the writer leads finally to his condemnation. In seeking to save him the jealousy of the Monarch is kindled against his mistress; and, at the intercession of Louise de Favette (Miss Maud Egerton), who is truly in love with René, he pardons the satirist and threatens the faithless courtizan. Such are the slender materials of the story, which is told in the briefest style. There is certainly no redundancy of dialogue; but as certainly there is a serious want of development in the action, both in its narrative passages and its sentimental declamation. Its brevity, however, conduces to the success of the drama, which, as the work of a young author, is not without promise. It was followed by an opera, new to London, but not to the provinces, entitled "Cattarina," by Mr. Robert Reece, with music by Mr. Clay. With the aid of Miss Kate Santley, the piece was made a decided success. In other respects, too, it was ably represented—the numerous accessories being well supplied in the persons of a fascinating host of ladies, and appropriate stage adjuncts, such as some good scenery and costly dresses. In all probability the little opera will become popular.

Two unfortunate attempts have been made by two gentlemen, whose aspirations as Shakspearean actors are not likely to give satisfaction either to themselves or others. Mr. Evelyn Bellew, son of the late Mr. J. M. Bellew, as Hamlet, at the Standard; and Mr. Crawford Wilson as Othello, at the Surrey, have, we fear, mistaken their vocation, which lies in some other direction than that of the stage.

## WHITSUNTIDE AMUSEMENTS.

The festival of Whitsuntide promises, as usual, to have its special saturnalia. It has been always one of great popularity. Monday, too, was the Bank Holiday, and, proving to be a fine day, the circumstance was taken advantage of by crowds seeking health or amusement, and willing at all events duly to celebrate the commencement of the summer season. The number of entertainments has increased, both those belonging to the open air and those inclosed within various theatres, whether devoted to the drama or specific entertainments. Of the former we have sufficiently spoken. Of the latter, the first place should be given to the Polytechnic, since it blends so well scientific instruction with amusement. This institution starts the new season with the performance twice daily of a new optical and musical entertainment, with magic surprises, entitled "The Magician and the Genii," which rejoices in a new ghost scene and other wonderful illusions and mysteries; in addition to dissolving views of "Arctic Expeditions, Past and Present," accompanied by a very entertaining lecture from Mr. B. J. Malden. This forms the special attraction. The effective lecturer is set the task of rattling through the whole history of Polar explorations in less than three quarters of an hour; but this popular illustration of a most popular subject would be far more valuable and interesting were it to be amplified somewhat. Madame Tussaud's Exhibition also presents its special attractions with recent additions, in the shape of portrait models of the Prince of Wales, radiant with Masonic jewels and insignia, King Alfonso XII., Victor Emmanuel, the Emperor of Russia, and other celebrated personages. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed continue their popular entertainment at St. George's Hall, and the Moore and Burgess Minstrels have announced extra day performances at St. James's Hall. A new phantoscopic entertainment by Mr. Young has served to open the New Gallery in Argyll-street. Dr. Lynn has deputed Dr. de Buatier to take his place at the Egyptian Hall. This gentleman appears in a new entertainment, and exhibits many astonishing feats in the art of the prestidigitateur with all the skill which a Frenchman is capable of acquiring in performances that manifest dexterity in sleight-of-hand experiments, not to be excelled. Finally, Maskelyne and Cooke have not yet exhausted the invention of "Psycho," which in fertility and facility exceeds all mechanical figures in the production of singular effects. All these entertainments have been well attended.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR E. G. C. EARDLEY, BART.

Sir Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, Bart., of Hadley, in the county of Middlesex, died at Paris on the 13th inst. He was born Aug. 12, 1838, the only son of Sir Culling Eardley, third Baronet (who assumed by Royal license the surname and arms of Eardley, in lieu of his patronymic of Smith, in 1847) by Isabella, his wife, fourth daughter of Thomas William Carr, Esq., of Esholt, Northumberland, and succeeded his father, May 21, 1863. He married, at New York, Dec. 12, 1859, Emily Florence, only child of James M'Gee, Esq., but leaves no issue. The baronetcy conferred in 1802 on the deceased Baronet's great-grandfather, Culling Smith, Esq., consequently, becomes extinct. The name of Eardley was adopted on account of the marriage, in 1792, of Sir Culling Smith, second Baronet, with Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Sampson Lord Eardley.

GENERAL SIR JOHN AITCHISON.

General Sir John Aitchison, G.C.B., Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, died on the 12th inst., at his residence, 4, Devonshire-place. This veteran General, born in 1789, the third son of William Aitchison, Esq., of Drummore, East Lothian, by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of George Mylne, Esq., of Longridge, East Lothian, entered the Army seventy years ago, in 1805, as Ensign in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was at the Siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and afterwards served throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and was wounded at Talavera. Aitchison received the war medal and six clasps, and subsequently gained much distinction in India. He became Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders in 1851, and Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1870. He attained the rank of General in 1860, was created K.C.B. in 1859, and G.C.B. in 1867. Sir John married, in 1857, Ellen Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Mayhew, Esq., of Crespiigny House, Aldborough, Suffolk, and leaves issue.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated March 24 and July 22, 1869, and Dec. 18, 1871, of Lady Sophia Katherine des Vœux (the widow of Sir Henry William des Vœux, Bart.), late of Drakelow Hall, Derbyshire, and of No. 39, Berkeley-square, who died on March 29 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by William Wickham Wickham and Charles Milligan, the executors, the personal estate and effects of the deceased being sworn by them to be under the value of £250,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her late husband's sisters, Lady Douglas, £10,000; Mrs. Boyce, £10,000; Mrs. Milligan, £15,000; and upon trust for Mrs. Cotton and her children, £25,000; and legacies to Mr. Wickham, her nieces, old servants, and others. The entire residue of all her property she gives to her late husband's nephew, the said Charles Milligan.

The will and six codicils—dated Oct. 6, 1866; Aug. 17, 1869; April 9 and Sept. 14, 1872; Nov. 18, 1873; and March 7, 1875—of Mr. James Farquhar, late of Sunnyside, Reigate, who died March 8 last, were proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Diana Octavia Farquhar, the widow, Hercules Scott, the brother-in-law, and St. Barbe Sladen, the acting executors; the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to the Reigate National School, and the Industrial Training School called Brockham Home, £100 each; to the Victoria Club, established at Reigate, and the Reigate Cottage Hospital, 19s. each; to his wife all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages at Sunnyside, a pecuniary legacy of £500, and an annuity of £1000 for life, in addition to the benefits secured to her by her marriage settlement; he also leaves her the mansion-house and estate of Sunnyside for life, and on her death to her children by him. There are many legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. Three fourths of the residue he gives equally between his four sons by his former wife—viz., James, Francis, Edward, and Henry—and the remaining fourth between all his children, including those by his present wife. Testator's estate in Scotland, Hall Green, which goes to his eldest son, is to be freed from all incumbrances out of his personality.

The will, dated Nov. 17, 1870, of the Right Hon. Charles Maude Worsley Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, late of Arlington-street, Piccadilly, who died on Feb. 6 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by the Right Hon. Victoria Alexandrina, Countess of Yarborough, and Godfrey Tallents, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives to his wife £15,000 and the mansion-house and estate called Titness Park, Sonning, Berks, with the furniture; to each of his younger children, in addition to any money they may be entitled to under the settlement made on his marriage, £5000; to his executor Mr. Tallents, £500; to his agent, Mr. William Birkett, £300; and the residue of his property to his eldest son, now Earl of Yarborough.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 14, 1872, and Nov. 20 last, of Mrs. Lucy Martha Davis, late of Clapham Rise, who died on the 5th ult., were proved on the 5th inst. by Francis Arthur Davis, the son, and Mark Cattle and John Anthony Ripley, the sons-in-law, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £100,000. The testatrix gives to her said son all her freeholds and leaseholds in the Westminster-road, and to her four daughters all the property she is entitled to under the will of her father; upon trust for her son-in-law, Henry Kavanagh Bone, and at his death to his son George, £5000; and there are a few other pecuniary legacies. As to the rest of her property, she gives one-fifth to her said son, and settles one-fifth upon each of her four daughters.

The will, dated Oct. 13, 1869, of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard James Holwell Birch, K.C.B., who died on Feb. 24 last, at Venice, has been proved by Dame Mary Birch, the widow, under a nominal sum.

The Registrar-General's quarterly return enables us to estimate the cost in life and health of the late severe winter. The average annual death-rate in the first three months of 1872-3-4 was 23.3 per 1000. In the first three months of 1875 it was 27.5 per 1000.

The debate at the Pathological Society on the Germ Theory of Disease has come to a close, and the result of it has been to give new force to the doctrine of Dr. Bastian and those who concur with him in the opinion that the theory of vital contagion is insufficient to account for the facts, the balance of evidence being in favour of the physico-chemical view. This doctrine was ably maintained by Dr. Murchison; and the elucidation of the subject, though still incomplete, has been advanced a stage. The debate has shown the need of further observations upon bacteria and allied organisms in relation to specific diseases; and the whole tenor of the discussion favours the conclusion that diseases often originate de novo, instead of being invariably produced by germs.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

B. HOOK.—Your former letter has been destroyed.  
PONS, A. LAING, CAMBRIDGE, B. R.—The problem cannot be solved as you propose. See notice in our last impression.  
ATZ.—It is surely too much to expect difficulty in a two-move problem.  
E. H. H. V.—It was purely a clerical error or misprint. See notice in our last Number.  
G. MORIAN, J. RIDPATH, J. M. L. COMPTON.—Thanks for the problems, which shall be duly examined.  
C. DEER.—We really cannot discover from your letters which is the last version of the problem.  
G. VENABLE.—Mr. W. W. Morgan, 69, Barbican, is the publisher of the "Chess Openings."  
J. V.—You may obtain the book through any foreign bookseller.  
R. W. S.—The game is scarcely up to our standard.  
W. V. G. D.—A true bill. But Black can stop everything by playing 1. Kt to K3rd in reply to Q to Q4.  
H. SCHLESINGER.—Your last problem in three moves can be solved in two by 1. Kt to Kt5th (dis ch).  
F. JOHNSTON, J. S. MACRAE.—The problems appear to be both neat and sound.  
PROBLEM No. 1628.—Additional correct solutions received from J. K. J. G. C. M. A. Oxon, Inagh, Kingston Mark, Domestic Bastille.  
PROBLEM No. 1629.—Correct solutions received from Checks and Brunette, C. Chapman, 11, Melville-street, W. V. G. D. H. Hawksworth, Barscobe, B. Hook, Thorpe, Bettie, W. H. Singleton, Pops, High Sheriff, J. G. C. E. J. N. Atz, E. Ridpath, B. B. C. Smith, G. D. Robey, Bedford, E. H. H. V. A. S. Palmer, J. G. Mair, One Coffee, H. Schlesinger, J. K. Edin, Cruors Corasco, M. H. Moorhouse, R. G. Francis, Miss Jane D. David, Petrie, M. A. Oxon, H. T. A. M. Clare, A. H. D. J. E. M. F. C. C. Dunly, J. Donaldson, Pagoda, Dumpling, East Marden, G. H. V. Seymour, T. C. De Sales, J. Holcom, Camballo, Swannmore School, 18 T. Myth, H. H. Seng, Anne, B. Payne, F. B. Grant, J. P. Owlet, R. F. N. Banks, The Jay, Emile F. Cesar, J. T. C. G. Venable, G. A. Rankine, Aberschyan, S. B. C. B. White, P. W. D. P. Werter, Lea, Barrow Hedges, Baz, H. M. Ross, Latta, Inagh, H. J. Vincent, C. D. Ano, Aitken, A. Wood.

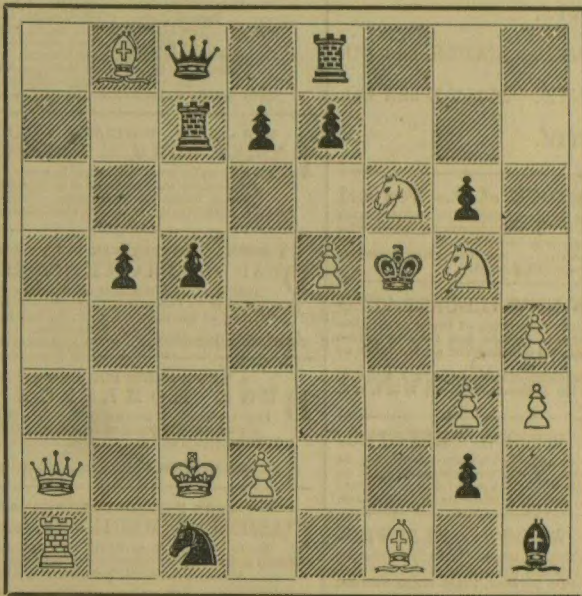
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1629.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to K B 8th. Anything 2. Q, R, B, or Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1631.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

Played at Clifton, in March last, between Mr. BLACKBURN and Mr. W. COOK, the former being without sight of the board and men, and conducting seven other games simultaneously.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. C.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q 4th B to Q B 4th  
4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes P  
5. P to Q B 3rd B to Q R 4th  
6. Castles  
Now that the soundness of the "compromised defence" has been satisfactorily established, we are inclined to think that this old-fashioned line of attack will become more generally popular. It has hitherto received a tithe of the attention it deserves.  
6. Kt to K B 3rd  
7. P to Q 4th Castles  
8. Kt takes K P  
Attention has been recently called to this variation, which, however, is not a novelty, by Mr. Richardson, a New York amateur. Unless correctly opposed it yields the first player a strong attack.  
8. Kt takes K P  
The best reply. 8. Kt takes Kt is very inferior.  
9. B to Q 5th Kt takes Q B P  
10. Kt takes Kt Kt takes Kt  
We should have preferred 10. B takes Kt.  
11. Kt to K 4th Kt to K Kt 3rd  
12. B to K Kt 5th Q to K sq  
13. Q to K R 5th P to Q 3rd  
14. Kt to B 6th (ch) P takes Kt  
15. Q B takes P B to Q 7th  
16. Q R to K sq Q to Q 2nd  
17. R to K 2nd  
This is very unlike Mr. Blackburn's usual style. Over the board, he must have seen at once that 17. R to K 3rd would have given him an easily-won game—e.g.:  
17. R to K 3rd B takes R  
and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

MR. THOROLD AND MR. BLACKBURN.

Sir,—In the last number of the City of London Chess Magazine Mr. Blackburn very curtly and somewhat offensively reiterates the assertion that the game between him and Mr. Thorold, played at Bristol, and recently published in your Chess column, was won by himself. I cannot allow this extraordinary statement to pass uncontradicted. The facts are simply as follow:—Three "tellers" were appointed to announce the moves of the ten players. I had charge of the first four boards, Mr. Thorold playing at No. 4. At about eleven p.m. Mr. Blackburn proposed a "draw," which was declined by Mr. Thorold. At twelve p.m., M.M. Thorold and Pierpoint (No. 2) being obliged to leave for Bath, I, with Mr. T.'s approval, called out to Mr. Blackburn that Board No. 4 proposed a draw. Not being quite sure of his answer, I repeated the proposal in a louder tone, when he clearly and distinctly replied, "I accept the offer." I pledge myself to the exact accuracy of these words; and, if necessary, my version can be confirmed by the vice-president, two of the players, and several of the bystanders. Your readers must now form their own conclusions. I have addressed a similar letter to the editor of the City of London Chess Magazine.—I am, &c., (Rev.) J. GREENE, President, Bristol and Clifton Chess Association.  
P.S.—I may just add that those who are acquainted with Mr. Thorold, and who may have played over the game, will agree with me in thinking that he is the last man to have "resigned" it at the stage in which it was left.

THE INTERNATIONAL V. THE ENDEAVOUR CHESS CLUB.—A match was played between the Endeavour and International Chess Clubs, at the rooms of the latter, on Friday, the 7th inst., with the following result:—

INTERNATIONAL.	Won.	Lost.	ENDEAVOUR.	Won.	Lost.
Mr. Tarrant.....	0	1	Mr. Koenigs.....	1	0
Mr. Pfahl.....	2	0	Mr. Wilson.....	0	2
Mr. Matland.....	1	0	Mr. V. C. Peyer.....	0	1
Mr. Androde.....	1	1	Mr. E. C. Peyer.....	1	1
Mr. Bozzini.....	1	0	Mr. Kindell.....	0	1
Mr. Macfadyen.....	1	0	Mr. M'Leod.....	0	1
Mr. Moon.....	1	1	Mr. Long.....	1	1
Mr. Hill.....	0	2	Mr. Manning.....	2	0
Mr. Grady.....	1	1	The Rev. H. J. Alcock.....	1	1
Mr. Hoare.....	2	0	Mr. E. E. Peyer.....	0	2

International .... 10 games.

Endeavour ..... 6 games.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Numerous papers contain articles upon Messrs. John Bourne and Co.'s balanced high-pressure, high-speed engine—a new variety of the steam-engine, already mentioned by us, but the leading features of which it may be interesting to recapitulate. An example of this engine is now being shown at the Pomona Palace in Manchester, and a correspondent who was present at the opening of this exhibition writes as follows:—"This engine of Messrs John Bourne and Co.'s is the marvel of the exhibition. It is beautifully finished, it runs rapidly and noiselessly, while its cheapness is amazing. It was the first engine started in the exhibition, and people were amused and surprised to see the cheeky little thing tackle the longline of shafting, which it drove with perfect ease." The main feature of this engine—as we believe we have before explained—consists in the application of counterweights to the crank-shaft by means of which the momentum of the moving parts is accurately balanced, and the engine may consequently be run at a high speed with perfect ease and smoothness, whereas a common engine, if run fast, would produce so much shock and tremour as soon to shake itself to pieces. This system of balancing engines, patented by Mr. Bourne, has already been applied to some of the most important engines constructed in this country—such as the engines of the Devastation and other modern ironclads; but it is only now being introduced in the class of small land engines, though this seems to be one of its most valuable applications. By means of it a small engine is enabled to do the work of a large one; and a given power of engine may consequently be sold at a very moderate price, although the workmanship, materials, and finish are of the highest quality. There are other features of improvement in these engines which we have not space, however, to recapitulate here. The new engines are not merely cheaper than the old, but they are also much lighter, more equable in their motion, and they work with a small consumption of fuel.

The Whitworth system of ordnance is again engaging much attention. An able article in opposition to it has appeared in a recent number of the Saturday Review. Nevertheless, it is not difficult for competent observers to see that it is the best system, and that its general introduction is merely a question of time. The Whitworth metal is about twice as strong as the best wrought iron, and it will, no doubt, be one day cast on the Rodman principle of cooling from the inside, by which every particle of metal will be equally strained in firing. Then the Whitworth rifling causes the shot to centre itself, and is not liable to strip. It is no argument against the Whitworth system of breech-loading to say that other systems of breech-loading—such as that of Krupp—have been troublesome and objectionable. If all difficulty in handling the closing-plug can be surmounted, as is done in the Whitworth arrangement, there can be no doubt that it will be found better to load guns at the breech than at the muzzle. In many of the later Whitworth guns the chamber in which the powder is burnt is larger than the bore, so as to give time for the burning and so prevent any of the powder from being shot out. This enlargement virtually forms a small boiler, in which gunpowder gas is generated, and by pursuing this idea it would be practicable to discharge a stream of balls. The Whitworth guns make more accurate practice than other guns; they carry further and they are the production of a thorough mechanic, by whom all the details have been perfected with a completeness no other system can show.

The Channel steamers appear to be doomed. The Dicey vessel, from certain mechanical imperfections it is said now in course of rectification, has failed to attain the speed expected; and now the Bessemer has also fallen short of expectation in regard to speed, while her trials have revealed a danger long discerned by competent persons as the main impediment to an improved Channel intercourse. The vessels are much too large for the harbours. For a large vessel to hit a narrow opening in rough weather, when alone large vessels are needed, is hardly practicable. The improvement must begin with the harbours. It would have been better if each vessel had been fitted with a small paddle-wheel at the bow, acting transversely, so as to slew the head while the vessel was at rest.

The small planet discovered last month at Toulouse by M. Perrotin is now found, it is said, to be identical with Lydia, discovered in 1870.

The Garden notifies to its readers, in connection with the advent of the asparagus season, that in cooking asparagus the stalks should be cut to the same length and placed vertically in bundles in boiling, leaving about an inch of the tops out of the water.

The antiseptic properties of perfumes has long been asserted. It is said that an Italian professor has discovered that essential oils convert the oxygen of the atmosphere into ozone.

The edicts of King Asoka, written upon rocks and pillars in India, have long been regarded with interest by scholars. In a letter from General Cunningham, dated from Simla, published in a recent number of the Athenaeum, he says that he is "now in a position to be able to offer to European scholars full and accurate copies of the inscriptions of Asoka which are preserved on the pillars and rocks of India."

The generation of electricity by currents of steam passing through pipes was long ago shown by Faraday to be traceable to the rubbing of the particles on the sides of the pipes. M. Thomas has recently brought before the French Academy a modification of the old apparatus. A current of steam, with a pressure of about six atmospheres, is made to flow through a copper pipe wound spirally round a cylinder of iron. When the steam is turned on the iron becomes magnetic.

We have already recounted the methods of destruction which have been found to be most effective against the phylloxera. At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Dumas stated that the alkaline sulpho-carbonates had been found to be the most effectual agents in destroying the pests without injuring the vines themselves.

A new species of ferruginous acidulated water, called Orezza water, has lately been imported from Corsica, where numerous springs of mineral water exist. This water contains large proportions of carbonic acid and of the carbonates of iron and manganese.

The Iron and Steel Institute has held its annual meeting, in London, during the past month, when the new president, Mr. Menelaus, delivered an address in which prominence was given to the satisfactory results obtained with the Danks puddling-furnace as matured at the works of the Erimus Company. Sir John Alleyne's paper on the Spectroscopic Analysis of Iron was one of the most interesting of the papers read. The use of the spectroscope in determining the existence of phosphorus, sulphur, &c., in iron has long been known; but there were no means of telling the quantity. To enable this to be done, a permanent phosphorus spectrum is formed, with which the spectrum of impure iron may be compared, and by surrounding the incandescent iron with hydrogen the phosphorus lines in it are blotted out. By admitting oxygen the lines reappear, and the quantity of oxygen necessary for their reappearance shows the quantity of phosphorus present in the iron.



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